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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. V. NO. 201 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tsinling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Peking	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavey	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourebaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BENGAL MACHINE GINNED FINE COTTON.
THIS DAY THURSDAY the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at Dolat Line, No. 1, Colaba by order of Seth Thakersidas Shivshyamul and on account and at the risk of the contracting party Seth Shivshyamul Shivdayal and the last party Seth Sarupchand Hukmichand.
D. O. No. 172—100 F. P. Bales Bengal Machine Ginned Fine Cotton passed in July Survey without allowance.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY the 26th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba, Cuffe Parade No. 16, Bungalow.
AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected latest Designed, Made-to-Order Household Furniture by Devji Kanji and other Well-known Makers, such as Sliding Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Handsome Made to Order Artistic Designed Sideboards, Dinner Waggons Dumbwaiters, Meat Safes, Very Rich Tapestry Lined Drawing Room complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Cabinets, Marble Top Tables, Revolving Roll Top Office Table, Very Rich Bed Room Single and Double Mirror Doors Almyrahs Cloth and Gown Presses, Rich Glass, Porcelain and Platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, Cuffe Parade, No. 16, Bungalow, specially selected latest designed made-to-order household furniture by Devji Kanji and other well-known makers, such as sliding dining table, dining chairs, very rich artistic designed sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich tapestry upholstered drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, corner cabinets, tiled and teakwood teapoys, marble topped tables, rich carpets, rich table ornaments, revolving roll top office table, double and single bedsteads, rich bedroom single and double doors almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, book cases, marble topped dressing and washing tables, sofas, rich glass, porcelain, and platedware, etc., etc.
The property of W. J. Burrows, Esq. and others.
Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1917.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
DELHI KUTAB MOTOR SERVICE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
REGISTERED CAPITAL RS. 1,25,000.

Management under the board of distinguished Directors with the presidentship of Nawab Nasirul Mamalek Mirza Sujat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur, (Persian Consulate General)

Authorized issue—120000
Divided into 6000 shares of Rs. 20 each,

Payable as follows:—
Rs. 3—on application
Rs. 2—on allotment.

and the rest in calls of Rs. 5 at an interval of not less than a month.

Apply for Prospectus and Application Forms to the Managing Agents

A. C. M. ENIS & CO.,
Head Office—30, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA.
Bombay Office—303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, MILLINERY, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd and SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917 commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day in the shop No. 4, Colaba Causeway opposite the Rahim Mansions by order of the concerned, who have purchased the entire stock-in-trade of the shop of Mr. N. M. Shah comprising voils, zephyrs, muslins, spotted and striped voils, crapes, coloured Italians, sheeting cloth, woollen black serge, skirt cloth, broad cloth, flannels, tussores, satin drill, white spotted muslin, P. K. cloth, rolls of silk satins, mulls, nainsooks, madopalams, cotton and silk laces, insertions, ribbons, embroidery, silk and cotton stockings, corsets, skirts, blouses, curtains, bed covers, table covers, buttons, etc as also the shop furniture such as sliding glass cupboards, show cases, mirrors, bicycles, chairs, tables etc., etc.
The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1917.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Green Street. Opp. Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE TABLE CLOTH JEWELLERY, ETC.
Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 24th at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction rooms opposite Bank of Bombay, teakwood furniture such as double and single door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables fancy silk tapestry lined drawing room sets, marble top octagon and centre tables, leather lined sofas, cane benches, office chairs, easy chairs, low chairs iron bed steads tile teapoys, book stands, square teapoys, folding teapoys, office clock, precious gold and silver watches, table cloth etc.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
Jewellery such as brilliants and diamond rings necklaces, bracelets, pearl bangles, riofuls, earrings, etc.
Property on view.

K. A. READMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO DAY AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS COLOMBO COCOANUT KERNEL.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by public auction by order of Thakkar Shivji Gordhan at Chinch Bunder at their Godown and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Memon Hassonally Adamji.
500 bags Colombo cocoanut kernel.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, etc.
On SATURDAY the 25th August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich office and household furniture including teak and black wood rich satin tapestry lined cushioned suites of sofas and chairs, marble-top centre tables; single and double door rich almyrahs; rich dressing tables, office and ladies' writing tables; arm and armless office chairs; revolving book case; wooden and iron double folding cots; leather lined sofas; show cases; glass and panel door book cases; chest of drawers; plain and tiled teapoys, dumb waiter; book stands; phonograph; records, etc.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 rich almyrah in two pieces.
By order of the office concerned.
1 writing table in 3 pieces; 6 cane arm office chairs.
1 Double glass door book case, 1 Hammond type-writing machine etc.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC.
H. C. Suit No. 1163 of 1915.

Hassonally Adamji ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahomedally Adamji ....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the remaining lots in the above suit.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country ..	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 231, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

ARRIVAL—Fresh stock British ever ready Superior dry batteries No. 1689 for Standard Size Pocket Lamps.

JAPANESE MUSEUM,
960 Hornby Road.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PAENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupaty, Bombay. B

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Practical course of Commerce for Practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9348

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart and experienced COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to Dr. K. K. DHURU, Dadar. 9405

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Khalsa Spinning and Weaving Mills, Delhi. Apply at once with testimonials stating terms to the SECRETARY. 9451

REQUIRED.—A DOCTOR, L. M. and S. or M. B. B. S. for pilgrim steamer. Apply in person to Arab Line, Ltd., 40 Church Gate Street, Bombay. 9426

WANTED—TWO MEN of some education as DRILL MASTERS. Salary Rs. 30 plus 5 to start. Apply in person immediately to D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality Bombay. 9444.

WANTED—WORKMEN of all kinds for Mesopotamia and East Africa. Also required AGENTS to bring men on good commission. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, Government Contractor, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Sitaram Building, Byculla, Bombay. 9293

WANTED by an established Import firm SALESMEN for Mill stores, chemicals and Colours. Only those acquainted with the trade and having good influence with the dealers need apply. Good salaries and commission to competent men. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9447

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the Sanatan Dharam College Lahore; competent to teach upto M. A. Standard. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 350 A higher salary might be given to one with a brilliant record. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, age, previous experience and religious views, etc., to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Lahore, Honorary Secretary. 9452

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN experienced COMPOUNDER for an English Firm. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box No. 232, Bombay. 9446.

WANTED—A KNITTING MISTRESS, starting salary Rs. 20 plus 4. Apply in person immediately to D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality, Bombay. 9443

WANTED

WANTED—SITUATION by a Hindu, knowing all-round Office work, (6 years' experience) in English firms. Good references. Apply Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9425

AN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIST wishes to give upto date Academical Scientific training in Fine Arts. Also tuition in the Italian Language. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9329

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co.; Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—A HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS for mofussil, with a Finisher and Engine complete, must be quite in working condition. Strong and reliable. Apply immediately with particulars to Box No. 112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9459

FOR SALE

STUD-BRED MARE FOR SALE. Serviceable, fast-trotter, showy, running in harness. Apply to Dr. J. N. BAHADURJI, Pedder Road. 9415

FOR SALE—VIS-AVIS with cycle wheels by Fort C. Factory. Horses and Carriages bought and sold on commission BALLAJI, 4, Girgaum. 9449

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

FOR SALE—6 cyl. BUICK TAXI 1916 Model, in perfect condition, (with Sims Bosch Magneto to be fitted) for Rs. 7,000 or nearest offer for immediate sale. Write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9453

FOR SALE OR ON LEASE—Plots on the Bhandarwara Hill for erection of factories or mill or godowns or residential quarters. For terms and further particulars apply to Box No. 90, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9358

FOR SALE—A METAL FACTORY in full working order, with steam engines, Lancashire boilers, and other machinery complete. For particulars apply to H. K. PATWARDHAN, C/o G. G. DABHOLKAR, 16 Angre's Wadi Back Road, Girgaon, Bombay, 4. 9448

FOR SALE—On the MAHIM FORESHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

FOR SALE.—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, measuring 30 feet long by 8 feet diameter, 120 pounds working pressure by Marshall make. Very little used, delivery in Calcutta. Apply for prices and particulars to:—COLONIAL MILL MACHINERY MART, Shanghvi Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. 9427

FOR SALE.—ENGLISH Fire Bricks, Boiler Accessories, one Water Heater, 3½ft. by 6ft., one Wrought Iron Tank, length 45½ft., width 13ft. and depth 4 ft., 4 Wrought Iron Stair cases with platform, railing etc. 16ft. long, 4 ft. broad, steps 1 ft. wide and 7 inches high. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9408

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Commodious, well situated BUNGALOW at Anstey Road, Altamount Road, with E. L. and modern conveniences, overlooking sea. Apply "S." 361, Hornby Road. 9450

TO LET—New flats 80, Lamington Road, from 1st September next. Apply KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI MANECKJI BHIWANDIWALLA, Cheera Bazar. 9374

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER

TO LET—TOP FLOOR at Apollo Bunder with E. and F. Rent Rs. 100. To Let ground floor Apollo Bunger, suitable for shop or a bachelor with sanitary and E. and F. equipments. Rent Rs. 75. Write to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9410

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay being suit No. 845 of 1917 against VALI MAHOMED ABU, in respect of property situate at Parel or Sopari Baug Road, purchased from the Executors of late Mr. HORMUSJI SHAPURJI CHOTHIA, and I claim under a registered deed of partnership, a one-third share in the profits of the said property. All persons are therefore hereby warned against purchasing or taking a mortgage of the said property from the said Vali Mahomed Abu without reference to me.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.
JOONUS HAJI ESSAK.
9457.

NOTICE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BUSINESS HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

(1) A beautiful teakwood COUNTER with brass railings made by Messrs. Dewjee Canjee & Co.
(2) A large double door CHUBB'S SAFE.
(3) A large double door GODREJ'S SAFE.

The above articles can be seen at the Office of the Standard Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation) 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

For further particulars apply to:—
VITHALDAS DAMODHER GOVINDJEE,
9367 Joint Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE GAEKWAR SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY CO. LD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth, in Poona, by his constituted Attorney Moreshwar Damodar Bhat .....Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company was on the 18th day of August, 1917, presented before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kajiji in Chambers in the High Court, Bombay, on behalf of the abovenamed Petitioner and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers in the said High Court on the 1st day of September, 1917, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Attorney or Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1917.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Dr. Hari Waman Bhat, the Petitioner abovenamed.
No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE:—Any person, who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by Post to the abovenamed Petitioner's Attorneys notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address of the firm and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Solicitors if any, and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the abovenamed not later than 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st day of August, 1917. 9454

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ERACHSHA KAVASJI BOTTLEWALLA, BOMANJI JAMSEDJI BOMANJI WADIA and FRAMROZ POCHOJI POCHA, (Trustees of the Cama Bag and Agiary) all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, equitable mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 40, Medows Street, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived and null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land, containing by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the adjoining land under Old No. 373, New No. 3/2249, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 3/7402, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 1843 (4) Street No. 5 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Khetwadi Main Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the premises hereinafter expressed to be hereby secondly granted on or towards the West by the property formerly of Dinshaw Shapurji but now of Sr. Meherjibhoy Rustomji Sethna, on or towards the North by the hereditaments comprised in Lot No. 6 purchased at the sale referred to in the Conveyance dated the 25th day of September, 1890 from Bai Awabai, wife of Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongwalla and another to Merwanji Cursetji Mehta by Muncherji Cawasji Davar and on or towards the South by a portion of the hereditaments comprised in Lot No. 3 A purchased at the said sale by Purshotam Naranjee and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said deceased and are now in that of the tenants of the said purchasers.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of freehold land admeasuring eighty three and three quarters square yards or thereabouts being one equal a half in width of the private Road in front of the hereditaments and premises firstly described and bears the same Survey number as the property firstly described.

Dated this 22nd day of August 1917.
RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 136 of 1916.

RAGHOONATHDAS GOPALDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs
v
SHIVRAM SHAYANNA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold in seven Lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the respective premises at Poona, on the undermentioned days:—

Lot No. 1.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Lot No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Lot No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 24th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Lot No. 4.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Lot No. 5.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Lot No. 6.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Lot No. 7.—On SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in.

LOT NO. 1.—Bungalow No. 11, situate at North Petty Staff Line, Poona Cantonment, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Government Road, on the West and South by Bungalow No. 12 belonging to the defendant and on the North by the outhouses appertaining to Bungalow No. 10, the wall intervening being joint.

LOT NO. 2.—Bungalow No. 12, situate at North Petty Staff Line Cantonment Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and South by the Government Road, on the West by the Government Post Office and Hussain Building and on the North by bungalows bearing Nos. 10 and 11 and Hussain Building.

LOT NO. 3.—Bungalow No. 14, situate at Sholapur Road, Poona and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bungalow No. 13, belonging to Shapurji Seth Parsi, on the West by vacant land and beyond that by a Nala, on the South by vacant land and the Mootha Canal boundary and on the North by the Government Road.

LOT NO. 4.—Bungalow No. 148, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by a lane, and beyond that the boundary of Bungalow No. 149, and on the North by Bungalow No. 147 and barbers' houses.

LOT NO. 5.—Bungalow No. 154, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 155 with a joint lane between them and on the North by Parsi Burjorji's Karkhana.

LOT NO. 6.—Bungalow No. 155, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by Bhaoo Mansaram's bungalow, on the West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 156, the wall of the outhouses being joint and on the North by Bungalow No. 154, the lane being joint.

LOT NO. 7.—Bungalow No. 156, situate at Main Street, Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East and West by the Government Road, on the South by Bungalow No. 157 and on the North by Bungalow No. 155 belonging to the defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1917.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8995 Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
POPULAR PICTURES AT 6-45 P.M.
"HEART STRINGS"
"TREAT 'EM ROUGH"
"CHATS ABOUT SILVER."
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
FIRST PERFORMANCE BY THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS DRAMATIC CO.
The Great Modern Farce
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
From the Criterion Theatre. The funnies' play seen in London for ten years.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
H. A. Vachell's latest success:
'THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
which has just concluded a long run in London
SATURDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
The world-famous Irish Comedy:
"PEG O' MY HEART"
Hartley Manners' phenomenal hit, played by Laurette Taylor for over two years in London and New York.
MONDAY NEXT AT 9-30 p.m.
The Screaming Farce:
"YE GODS"
From the Strand Theatre, London
TUESDAY NEXT AT 9-30 p.m.
Somerset Maugham's latest comedy:
"CAROLINE"
WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 9-30 p.m.
The great Canadian Drama from the Garric Theatre, London.
"TIGER'S CUB"
Prices: Rs. 4, Rs. 3 Rs. 2 Re. 1 & Ans. 8
Boxes Rs. 16 and 20.
Booking at Rose and Co. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., week days; Saturday, till 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre To-day at 6-30; 8-30 & 10 p. m.
A GREAT SPORTING DRAMA!
Pathe presents
The Chance of a Lifetime
by the world famous Racing Novelist
Nat Gould
Featuring the delightful Cinema Star
Queenie Thomas
The real heroine of this thrilling romance of love and treachery is "TRIXIE" a beautiful mare, a thoroughbred Racer.
"The Chance of a Lifetime" is a Sensational Sporting Drama absolutely different in theme plot & treatment from the ordinary run of photoplays.
SEE "TRIXIE" The racehore heroine.
MUTT & JEFF The Screaming CARTOON COMICS.

CRIME OR NO CRIME
"GERMANISM"
Surpasses everything in Criminology.
"THE GREAT SECRET"
The Great Two and a Quarter Million Serial.
CONTAINS NO "GERMANISM"
It's as wholesome as it is sensational and it's as sensational as a Serial can be!
SEE IT TO-NIGHT!
OLYMPIA SANDHURST ROAD (West.)

PEARL OF THE ARMY

PEARL OF THE ARMY
PATHE'S
PEARL OF THE ARMY
The first great preparedness serial featuring daring
PEARL WHITE
heroine of the Perils of Pauline, the Exploits of Elaine and the Iron Claw. A great, stirring, patriotic story with a wonderful cast.
EXCLUSIVELY AT
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
Lamington Road.
7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 6-30 p. m.
CASTE
50.0 FEET Featuring Sir John Hare.
The ever-green Comedy by T. W. Robertson that has won and kept the hearts of two continents for fifty years.
GREAT STAGE CLASSIC SCREENED
This popular Comedy has fifty years of the public favour behind it. It has been the favourite of Kings—the late King Edward saw it at least twice—and people, for it has rejoiced the hearts of all sorts and conditions of men whenever it has been shown.
SIR JOHN HARE
also appears in the present film version, and though it is his first appearance on the screen his performance has been unanimously voted a drownight triumph.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his latest Comedy.
DON'T FORGET
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
at the
ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
THE PURPLE MASK
and
THE PERILS
of the
SECRET SERVICE
First adventure The Last Cigarette. Also a comedy.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917,
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.

To-night at 9-30 p.m.
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.

FRIDAY, 24TH AUGUST
THE
CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST
THE WALTZ DREAM
Revival of the beautiful Daly's play.

SUNDAY 26th, Reduced Price MATINEE.
SEE DAILY PAPERS.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1-30 p. m.
Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.

OUR SPECIAL
GREAT GALA NIGHT!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
The
GAIETY COMPANY
Presents
The
2nd CHANGE OF PROGRAMME 2nd
Produced by CHAS WEATHERLY
with
Additional LADY ARTISTES
By the
SCARLET DANDIES
SCARLET DANDIES
A
COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY
the Following
8 TALENTED ARTISTES 8
LA PETITE ZILLA
XAIDA STELLA
QUEENIE LLOYD
PINKIE COLEMAN
PEGGY CASTELLO
ROSIE CASTELLO
C. MORRIS
CHAS. WEATHERLY
Introdueing
SMART NEW CHORUSES
Up-to-date Songs
LATEST DANCES
New Duets and
NEW BUSINESS
Full of
FUN AND FROLICS
A Refined ENTERTAINMENT of
MUSIC—MIRTH—MELODY
Completely
NEW AND ELABORATE COSTUMES
SPECIAL STAGE CENIC EFFECTS
Above will be Preceded by
ONLY ONE SMALL CINEMA
TO-NIGHT SPECIAL CINEMA
SHOW AT 8-30

IN BOMBAY
and its suburbs our manufactured
COSSI SILK SJIT PIECES
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are mueh liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 8 Per piece.
Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (India).

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGR/M.)

£.2E E Liverpool, August, 21st.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool		3,000
,, ,,	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..	..
,, ,,	Sales of East Indian ..	.. ..	..
,, ,,	Imports		6,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..		19.35—35
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. ..		30.25 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	.. ..	Oct.	23.80—70
		Jan.	23.55—70
		Mar.	23.71—59

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, August 21st

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Aug.	18.15	
Aug.-Sept.	17.82	
Sept.-Oct.	17.52	
Oct.-Nov.	17.10	
Nov.-Dec.	16.70	
Dec.-Jan.	16.55	
Jan.-Feb.	16.45	—35
Feb.-Mar.	16.36	
Mar.-April.	16.27	
April-May.	16.19	
May-June.	16.11	
June-July.	16.03	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, August 21st.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	24.25—25
Nov.	24.50—25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. August 21st.

M.G. Bengal	Good	.. ..	15.75
,, ,,	Fully Good	.. ..	16.00
,, ,,	Fine	.. ..	16.25
,, No. 1	Oomra Good	.. ..	17.25
,, ,,	,, Fully Good	.. ..	17.60 —35
,, ,,	,, Fine	.. ..	17.75
,, Broach	Good	.. ..	18.59
,, ,,	Fully Good	.. ..	18.77
,, ,,	Fine	.. ..	18.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 20th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent..	.. ..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffeet No. 7 quality)	.. ..	9½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	87½

MONEY MARKET.

London, August 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	44 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Trade orders caused advance firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m. st. ..	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months ..	5 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	56
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	56%
Government Securities 3 %	56¾
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.50

WAR LOANS.

London, August 20th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£98
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, August 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Sellers	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat Sellers	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat Sellers	86/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat Sellers	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat Sellers	86/3
Wheat Club No. 1 Afloat Sellers	86/9

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—63lbs. Afloat Sellers ..	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat Sellers	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat Sellers	70

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Feroz-pore usual Bold per ton July-Aug. Value	590
Rapeseed Ferozepore Ordinary July-Aug. Value	580
Rapeseed Yellew Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Buyers ..	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton July Aug. Value	560
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Paid	595

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Paid	600
Linseed Bombay small grains Aug.-Sept. Steady	590

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	23

Tone:—Firm but inactive—Demand is chiefly for Bombay and Karachi which is not offered.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Sellers	3 1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. paid ..	2, 5½

Dr. TYRRELL'S
HEALTH SOAP

An Ideal Soap unequalled for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery. his a perfect Antiseptic, and a complete safeguard against all CUTANEOUS diseases and a high class Soap beautifying, purifying and Refreshing In a Box Rs. 1-15.

Send for a trial Cake, Ans. 11.

Once used you will always use it.

THE J. B. L. CASCADE

is the world's greatest Drugless Remedy for all Diseases.

There's a reason for it. Send for its valuable Book The what, why, The way of Internal Bath encloses, Half anna. postage.

Sole Agent—S. P. MADON.
Health Culture Depot. Santa Cruz.
Branch 297, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

This morning the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 450. The ready market was entirely closed to-day for the Jain Samvatsari holiday, and for forward business the Marwadi bazaar was open only from 2-45 p.m., to 3-30 p.m., Good Broach opened at Rs. 451½ and advanced almost immediately to Rs. 455½. A little later the quotation was Rs. 453. A moderate business was done, and on Association terms transactions were made at Rs. 460 to Rs. 462. The market closed as under. Little business was done except in Good Broach and many quotations are quite nominal.

The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS 3-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	—	Sept.	— 378
Good M. G. Westerns	—	Augt.-Sept.	— 440
Good B. G. Westerns	—	Augt.-Sept.	— 426
Good Sawgdi Dharwar	—	Augt-Sept.	— 478
Good M. G. Goompta	—	Augt-Sept.	— 490
Good M. G. Miraj	—	Augt-Sept.	— 474

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	— Rs 451
Fine Khamgaon Akola	..	January	.. ,, 430
,, Khandesh	..	..	.. ,, 422
,, Muthia	..	..	.. ,, 398
,, Bengal	..	..	.. ,, 365
Fully Good Banga	..	..	.. ,, 343/4

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent Discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good	April	— 451
Bonga Fully Good	January	— 348

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 21st August:—

Cotton	3,612 bales
Wheat	8,386 cwts
Linseed	13,653 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	236 ,,
Gingellyseed	147 ,,
Poppyseed	37 ,,
Groundnuts	9,664 ,,
Castorseed	3 ,,
Rice	12,238 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	Nil ,,
Mowrasee	Nil ,,
Gram	61 ,,
Jowar	Nil ,,
Kaise	Nil ,,
Dalies	288 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bombay: Aug 22nd. Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a p.	Bazaar Terms. Delivery Rs. a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70.30	—	
,, Cawnpore 70.30	—	
,, Karachi Baugla ..	—	
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	—	
,, ,, Cawnpore	—	
,, Yellow Cawnpore	—	
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	
,, ,, Thin	—	
Teelseed, White 66.15	—	
,, Gajar 75 25	—	
,, Gajar 50 50	—	
,, Black	—	
Poppyseed, White	—	
Groundnuts ..	—	
Mowrasee	—	
Jawa	—	
Arandi	—	

Ready Market closed.

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April May	6 9 6
,, Sept.	6 3 9
Linseed May	8 3 3
,, Sept.	8 3 3

BULLION.

The Silver market was steady and a fair amount of business was put through.

Bar Gold 26-3.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-2-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 97-13.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 98-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1-4 7-32.
Bank Demand drafts 1-4 9-32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1-4 19-32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 192½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 213½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 313½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 146½.
Bank Demand on New York. Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces. 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces. 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redemalbe 3 Months' notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed on account of Jain Holiday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

There was no improvement in the position of coal shares for which inquiry is languishing although good prices are still being paid for fuel. Jute mill shares continue to command attention and quite a large business was again put through in these securities at full rates, the tone of the market being quite firm. Amongst miscellaneous securities Triton Insurance were done at Rs. 78 and Titaghur Paper at Rs. 169-8 while there was again an active market in these securities. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrakur 33-12; Deoli 23-4, 23-8; Kalapahari 14-8; Western 17-1.

Jute:—Alliance (ord 445, 455; Anglo-India (ord) 150; Auckland (ord) 278, 283, 285, 281; Budge Budge (ord) 450, 441, 442; Clive (ord) 179, 180, 179, 178-4; Dalhousie (ord) 367, 368, 365, 368; Delta (ord) 420, 425, 430; Fort Gloster (ord) 545, 548, 550; Fort William (ord) 185, 178, 179; Howrah (ord) 382, 384, 387, 389; Kamarhatty (ord) 365, 366, 369; Kanknarrah (ord) 459, 465, 461, 465; Kelvin (ord) 561, 56 570, 572; Kinnison (ord) 710; Khardah 330, Lawrence (ord) 349 to 355, 352; Naihati (ord) 323, 330; National (ord) 295; New Central (ord) 400, 410, 413; Northbrook (ord) 37-4 to 38; Reliance (ord) 375, 377, 379; Standard (ord) 425; Union (ord) 525, 530, 538, 542, 538, 537; Waverley 8-14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper new shares 85, 86; Bengal Paper old shares 93; British Burma Petroleum 7-8, 8; Carew and Co. 116, 119; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 28; Ganges Rope 300, 301-8; Great India Phosphate 7 p; Hooghly Flour 20-12, 21; Khang Rubber 10, 10-4; Malakoff Rubber 8-4, 8-5; Mymensingh Bhariab Bazar Rly. 95; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 3-4 p; Titaghur Paper (ord) 189-8, 190; Triton Insurance 78, 79.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-2 to 66-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-10 to 67.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. (Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 18th Aug. 1917.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th Aug. 1917.			
G. I. P. Rly.		15,77,200	4,11,17,352
A. D. C. Rly.		47,200	11,24,537
B. K. Rly.		4,700	86,680
C. B. Rly.		5,400	1,20,721
	Tota. ..	16,34,500	4,24,49,290
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th Aug. 1916			
G. I. P. Rly.		14,64,952	3,72,93,253
A. D. C. Rly.		48,491	11,41,744
B. K. Rly.		4,347	1,31,699
C. B. Rly.		5,021	1,05,448
	Total ..	15,12,874	3,87,32,144
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. Rly.	+1,82,248	+38,24,099
	A. D. C. Rly.	—1,291	—17,207
	B. K. Rly.	+ 353	— 45,019
	C. B. Rly.	+316	— 44,727

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th Aug. 1917...	9,200	2,29,318
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 19th Aug. 1916 ..	6,703	2,11,720
Increase or Decrease	+2,497	+17,598

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 18th Aug. 1917 ..	1,800	49,630
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 18th Aug. 1916 ..	1,569	37,325
Increase or Decrease	+231	+12,288

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th June, 1917.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S REPORT

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular dated July 12th, 1917, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a reduction of £1,839,245, as compared with last week's return.

Gold to the value of $77,000,000 has been announced in New York as received from Canada. On the other hand $3,567,000 have been engaged for export to Spain and South America.

The Transvaal gold output for June 1917 amounted to £3,237,101 as compared with £3,235,767 in June 1916 and £3,310,618 in May 1917.

The West African gold output for May 1917 amounted to £121,104 as compared with £132,976 in May 1916 and £123,825 in April 1917.

The "African World" reports an interview with Sir Alfred Sharpe in which he states that, during the operations of the recent expedition, in which he spent nearly three months in the North-Eastern Congo, he found that an enormous area of gold-bearing deposits, both in alluvial and reef formation, had been located and systematically proved by the Belgian authorities. The Kilo Gold Mines, situated three days' trek east of Albert Nyanza, have for years produced considerable quantities of alluvial gold, but the rich deposits seem to extend almost indefinitely over the whole Aruwimi—Wells basin, and are already connected by a first-class road for heavy motor traffic with the Upper Nile at Rejaf, near the southernmost point of the Sudan.

SILVER.

Several times during the last three weeks the price has reached 39 7-8d., but failed to go beyond. This week, urged by a daily recurrence of buying orders of a general character, this limit was exceeded on the 9th instant, when 39 15/16d. was quoted. On each succeeding day prices rose substantially until figures were reached higher than any recorded since June 1892. The Shanghai Exchange has Hardened in sympathy.

It is reported from Ceylon that the new two rupee notes of which, early in June about five lakhs had been put into circulation, are used by planters for the payment of their coolies in preference to coin.

A further increase has taken place in the holding of silver by the Indian Treasury, as will be seen from the following currency details:—

In lakhs of rupees.

Notes in Circulation 9082. June 22, 9329, June 30, 9434, July 7.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion 1752, June 22, 2024, June 30, 2096, July 7.

Gold coin and bullion in India 726, June 22, 707, June 30, 754, July 7.

Gold in England 517, June 22, 480, June 30, 442, July 7.

The stock in Bombay consists of 1,800 bars, as compared with 2,100 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on the 7th July 1917, consisted of about 20,700,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 20,900,000 ounces in sycee and 14,800,000 dollars on 30th June 1917. Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—

July 6, 39 13/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 7, 39 3/4 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 9, 39 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 10, 40 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 11, 40 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

July 12, 40 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average, 40.197.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77 9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 7/8d. above that fixed a week ago.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

At a meeting of the Directors of Bank of Madras rate of interest has been reduced one per cent. The rate is now seven per cent.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK CASE.

LIKELY TO BE COMPROMISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

At the High Court to-day before Justice Chaudhuri, when the suit brought by the Bengal National Bank against Mr Bhupendra Nath Basu and others was called on for hearing, Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri on behalf of the Bank informed his Lordship that there was some chance of a settlement being arrived at in this case and terms were being discussed by the parties. The case was adjourned till Friday.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 22.

The Hon. Mr. H. G. Ferrard, C.I.E., Commissioner of Allahabad Division, in his letter addressed to the chairman of the Municipal Board, Cawnpore, reviewing the annual administration report of the Board for the year ending 31st March, 1917, says that there were two periods of administration during the year, viz., one under the official chairman, Mr. G. G. Sim, I.C.S., and the other under the present chairman, Mr. B. Behari Lal. The Board recorded an improvement of Rs. 3½ lakhs in their income and also some increase in expenditure, mainly on free primary schools and electric lights. There was much to be done in order to remove sanitary defects, as also the opening up of congested areas, but these are matters which are engaging the attention of the Board.

The letter concludes:—"In more than one municipality, but not in Cawnpore, a misunderstanding has come to my notice as to how far the annual report is solely that of the Board, or of the chairman. The report is that of the Board, but the chairman has certain powers and responsibilities of his own under the Act and his important position is such as to give him a wide view of all that goes on. He may occasionally desire to emphasise or put forward particular points. The Board's report is complete, but if the chairman desires to forward it under a brief covering letter for himself, there is no reason why he should not do so."

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

16-17-981-16.—Captain & V, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Sheikh Mahomed and anr, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed, Mathubhai J & M, Part heard.

17-17—1297-16.—Hiralal and Co., B P Dave & Co. a firm v. Rajaram Tyabji & Co. a firm, Bhimji & Co.

18-17—470-11.—Bhaishanker K & G, Ramvallabh Hurmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and ors, Soonderdas and Co.

M J 19-17—10-16.—Crawford B & Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

M J 27-17—10-16.—Crawford B & Co., Francis Frederick Gordon v. Constance Eveline Gordon, Payne and Co.

22-17—1313-16.—Mulla and M, Tullockchand Mamraj a firm v. Allibhai Mitha, Payne and Co.

[illegible]-17—1137-14.—Mulla and M, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld and ors, Kanga and S.

S C Ct. 24-17—483-18503-16.—Payne and Co., Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v Mohanlal Narayendas and anr, Malvi M R & Co.

26-17—558-03.—Rustomji & G, Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H & Co.

63-16—1402-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Harilal Keshowlal a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W and Co., Ardeshir H D and Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

65-16—191-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Harjivan Jaichand and ors v Messrs S Narayen and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v Taher and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

960-15.—Malvi M R & Co., Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Budhilal Shobharam a firm, Jehangir G & B, Part Heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

733-13.—Patell & Eze, Krishnaji Anant Joshi v. Sirdar Manaji Kuverji Raji Shirke & ors, Chit M & K, Ard H D & Co., Dubash & Co., Mulji & Tha, Sham M & H, Edge G W & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1321-16.—Unwalla P & P Chotalal Lalubhai Amin v. Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya & ors. Bhai K & G Jehangir G & B.

1053-16—Parmanand and Co. Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte, Daph F & S.

382-17.—Payne & Co., Noorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.

397-17—Purnanand and Co Narmadashankar Harijivan Joshi v. Peston ji Dadabhai Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,

425-17.—Purnanand & Co., Haji Maulabux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mazherally Kanga & S.

568-16—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v. N B Samant, M B Chothia,

973-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framroze Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1105-15.—Matu J & M Dharamsey Jetha and Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1393-16—Mans H M and Co, Mavji Velji v Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Sme B and Co.

732-07.—Jehangir G & B, R D Sethna v Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.

130-17—Chit M and K. Vallabhdas Luxumidas Thakkar v Udhavji Luxumidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.

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BY L. CURTIS.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DISHONEST PEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Fuller charged Balkrishna Gopal, a peon, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 20, belonging to the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society. It was alleged that the accused collected subscriptions on behalf of the Society, and after altering the entries in the subscription book, he paid in only Rs. 15, misappropriating Rs. 20. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 35, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT A TAILOR'S SHOP.

ONE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Chapman charged Kaitan De Souza, Pedro Dias and P. Vaz, with house-breaking and theft of cash and clothes, collectively valued at Rs. 273, from the shop of Remedios Barbosa, a tailor in Kalbadevi Road. It was alleged that the accused pledged the clothes with Marwaris. The first accused was convicted and as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The second and third accused pleaded not guilty. They were discharged. The first accused said the second and third accused had nothing to do with the theft and that the clothes were given to the third accused to be altered, and the second accused was given a black coat to wear.

PROPOSED JOINT SESSION OF NATIONAL CONGRESS AND MOSLEM LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with great satisfaction that I read the important news, in your highly esteemed paper as regards Mr. Montagu's visit to India for the discussion of Indian Reforms.

This news devolves a great responsibility on the shoulders of our Political Leaders here. Now it is their paramount duty to expose the unfortunate political situation of India in the clearest way possible; and this can very effectively be done only by holding a special joint session of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League. The first and the prominent feature of the joint session should be the resolution on "Home Rule" or "Self-Government."

By the way I may mention here that if, in publishing the Extraordinary "Gazette," it is the object of the Government of India to indicate to the public that they are not embarking on a policy of repression I think that it (object) is bound to fail as the Indians are not in a mood to be convinced of the Government's policy by such publications. For that, there is only one thing for the Government to do, i.e., to release the "Three Interned" and enable thereby Mrs. Besant to occupy the chair (as there is no doubt about her election) of the suggested Special Joint Session of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1136-15—Payne and Co. Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 45.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

513-16.—Motichand & D, Umedchand Kashiram a firm v. Kimjilal Master Delhivala & ors, Mulla and Mulla, Part Heard.

961-16.—Payne & Co., Velbai widow v. Narronji Vussonji and anr, Bhimji & Co.

839-17.—Smetham B & Co., Uddhav Hariba Walooni & anr v. Sitabai widow and ors, Judah and S, Smetham B & Co.

253-16.—N C Dalal, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob & anr v. Bai Ayeshabai widow and ors, Jehangir G & B, Jamsetjee R & D, Little & Co.

1438-15.—Mulla & M, Gangaram alias Gangji Khatao v. Velji Lilladhar and ors, Bhimji and Co., Surajmal & Co.

46-17.—Surveyor & Co., Aishabai v. Ibrahim Sulleman and ors, Nanu H and Co.

1937-16.—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Abdul Karim Haji Essa Fadle and anr, Merwanji K & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

438-16.—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kazi Shariff Mahomed Saley Londay, Payne and Co.

25-17.—Mans H M & Co., Bai Putlibai Manchershaw Wadia v. Bomanshaw Cawasji Wadia, Merwanji K & Co.

991-16.—Khanderao L & M, Raymond Jao Doming v. Doomubai and ors, Khanderao L & M, Jehangir G & B, Smetham B & Co.

LAW STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The following petition signed by 500 Law students has been submitted to H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

To

His Excellency,
The Governor-in-Council.

The humble petition of the undersigned who attend the Government Law School at Bombay.

Respectfully Sheweth,

Your petitioners are graduates of Indian Universities. In order to enable themselves to appear at the First or Second LL.B. Examination of the Bombay University, your petitioners attend the Government Law School at Bombay in which, Your Excellency is probably aware, lectures are delivered only for one hour every evening. Your petitioners are thus free to engage in service or take up any work they like during business hours and many of your petitioners are, as a matter of fact, employed in service or in any other work.

2. Your petitioners may be permitted to point out that all of them have passed the age of tutelage and are in a position to form an opinion for themselves as to what is to their interest. As a matter of fact the Government have also recognised the said fact inasmuch as the Government have, under the Bombay Municipal Act, granted to all graduates the franchise of electing Municipal Councillors to the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, and under the Universities Act, the franchise of electing Fellows of the Universities. Your petitioners have thus already entered into the civic and political life of the country under the sanction of Government. It is needless to say that your petitioners understand too well that they are responsible for their actions.

3. Under the circumstances, your petitioners were surprised to find a notice put up on the board of the Government Law School calling upon the students of the Law School not to attend any meetings which are organised by Home Rule Leagues or at which Home Rule is to be advocated.

4. Your petitioners believe that the Circular No. 1405 issued by the Secretary to Government, Education Department, could not have been intended to apply to the Government Law School, as those who attend the said School can hardly be classified amongst school and college students. It is obvious that the Government Law School is established for a post-graduate course and it would be most unreasonable to confound the Government Law School with any ordinary school or college where young boys and undergraduates have to attend.

5. Under the circumstances, your petitioners humbly pray that Government would be pleased to direct the Principal of the Government Law School to withdraw the said notice, for which act of kindness your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

SIGNED BY NEARLY 500 STUDENTS.

RAILWAY BRIDGES IN INDIA.

SUGGESTIONS BY COMMITTEE OF RAILWAY BOARD.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

At the conference between the Railway Board and representatives of the principal Railway Companies of India, presided over by Lord Inchcape at Calcutta in 1912, the Managing Director of the South Indian Railway Company proposed that the Indian Government rules for the design and inspection of girder bridges should be brought into a line with those of the English Board of Trade and the conference decided that the question of revision of the Indian bridge rules should be referred to a committee to be appointed in India by the Railway Board, that the committee should include officers of Indian Railway companies and that the companies' boards of directors and consulting engineers should have full opportunity of expressing their views on the committee's report before the Railway Boards issue the revised rules. The main points in the Indian bridge rules which require consideration are: (1) loads which the Indian railway bridges should be designed to carry and (2) Stresses which should be allowed in steel and iron girders and methods by which the stresses should be calculated. The first point has not been settled on financial and economic grounds and the second point is purely technical. Since 1912 the Railway Board have been collecting the ideas of the boards of directors and agents of Indian railways regarding the first point and with the view of obtaining opinions of eminent engineers on the second point, they assisted in the preparation of a paper on impact coefficients for railway girders by Mr. C. J. Anderson, Inst. C.E., which was read in 1915 before the Institution of Civil Engineers. It should be explained that "impact" is a term used by bridge engineers to signify "the difference between the effect on a bridge of a train moving over the bridge at" "speed and the effect of the same train standing on the bridge." Some authorities consider that the Indian bridge rules make much too large an allowance for "impact" and that consequently girders for Indian railways are unnecessarily heavy and costly, with the result that capital expenditure is inflated and railway dividends reduced.

The Indian Railway Bridge Committee, which has recently been convened by the Railway Board, devoted a great part of its time at its meetings of the 13th and 18th instant to discussions on impact. In a report submitted to the Railway Board the committee has recommended that no alteration shall be made at present in the method of calculating impact for design of new girders, pending the result of the experiments with test trains on Indian railway bridges, which should be conducted by a special investigating officer. The committee's report contains some valuable suggestions regarding the methods of calculation of stresses and also regarding maximum stresses, which may be allowed under special conditions in old weak girders and speed restrictions which should be enforced on such bridges.

GRANT ROAD TRAM TRAGEDY.

FURTHER ENQUIRY INTO DEATH OF PARSI STUDENT

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Pherozeshaw Dorabji Delwadawala, a Parsi medical student of the Grant Medical College, who died from injuries received by his having been jammed between two tram cars at Grant Road on the 1st instant. Inspector Spiers led the evidence. Mr. Hirji Dalal appeared for Dinshaw Bambot; Mr. B. J. Dhondi for the Tramway Company; and Mr. Pestonji Kanga for the relatives of the deceased.

Nanabhai Bapuji Motiwala, examined by Mr. Dalal, said he saw Dinshaw got down first, two other Parsi boys followed, of these the boy, Doctor, got down last, and the deceased was second. Dinshaw passed between the two tram cars and crossed the lines. Behind him went the deceased. As the deceased was trying to pass, the rear tram started forward and the deceased had his legs crushed. The driver of the tram was standing on the platform, and his right hand was on the right hand brass brake, and the left on the big handle by which the car could be started. His hand was not on the middle handle. Witness shouted out "What is this driver doing?" He came down, got inside the car from the rear door, went up to the driver and asked him what he had done. The driver said "What can I do? The tram moved." The Tramway Company's Inspector took down witness's name. Sub-Inspector Shirazi came to see witness, as he was standing near his house, and asked him if he had seen the accident, and when witness said he had, the Sub-Inspector asked the witness to go to the Police Station. Witness went there. His name was taken down and the Inspector took down his statement.

STATEMENT AT POLICE STATION.

Examined by Mr. Spiers, the witness said he was a caterer. The driver was standing and holding the handles. He was not holding the centre handle. Witness saw Inspector Spiers at the Police Station, but did not tell him that the driver was standing away from the handles. He did not tell Mr. Spiers that the driver or anyone else could not have started the car as no one was at the handles. Witness had told him that the driver was standing with his hands on the handles. He said that he saw the driver's hands on the handles, and that he saw the car move.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhondi, the witness said he had said that the driver had not got a hand on the middle handle. It was not true that he took Sub-Inspector Shirazi, and Malsey of the Tramway Company to his balcony and showed them that he could not see the handles of the car from there.

Replying to Mr. Kanga, the witness said that when he went down and asked the driver what he had done, the driver did not mention Dinshaw's name.

ANOTHER EYE-WITNESS.

Nomanbhai Abdullabhai said Dinshaw was asking the driver to back the car. The driver was standing at his post. He was trying to back the car and was much confused. He took one and a half or two minutes to back the car. Many people came there and blamed the driver. He said "Kya karega, chala gaya." He made no reference to either of the boys.

Examined by Mr. Dhondi, the witness said the driver said, "What could I do? The car moved." The peopel said "Are you blind?" Many questions were asked of the driver as to how the car had moved, but he always answered "What could I do? The car moved."

Examined by Mr. Kanga, the witness said Doctor and Bambot had already got down, and the deceased was jammed between the cars when witness came.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 22-8-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan	..	3,12,350
War Bonds ..	3,200	10,77,725
Cash Certificates..	6,262	18,79,375-8
	9,462	32,69,450-8

BOMBAY DISTRICT APPLICATIONS.

Applications from Districts in the Bombay Presidency up to 18th August, 1917:—

Karachi	53,29,458
Ahmedabad	38,47,715
Rajkot	30,97,922
Poona	28,72,035
Belgaum	25,34,126
Hyderabad	20,05,478
Kaira	19,99,730
Sukkur	19,64,782
East Khandesh	17,55,680
Dharwar	16,14,313
Satara	15,63,545
Ahmednagar	15,18,933
Bijapur	13,90,823
Nasik	13,71,285
Sholapur	13,27,657
Surat	12,58,843
West Khandesh	11,06,147
Larkana	9,43,889
Aden	8,07,681
Broach	7,76,868
Kanara	7,25,617
Ratnagiri	7,09,265
Baroda	5,93,300
Mirpurkhas	5,45,306
Kolaba	4,23,904
Thana	3,81,497
Halanpur	3,34,799
Cutch	83,567
Sadra	79,047

CARE OF THE WOUNDED IN BOMBAY.

MESSRS VERNON AND CO'S STIRRING FILM.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the studios of Messrs. Vernon, accompanied by General and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Orr, Captains Lavington and MacEwan, Messrs. Mc Bain, Sethna, Davis and several members of the local Red Cross Committee for the purpose of viewing a film recently completed by this firm of producers and visualising the work which is being done by the Bombay Women's Branch of the Imperial War and Relief Fund in providing comforts and entertainments to our wounded and sick heroes.

The film opens with a panoramic view of the Freeman-Thomas Hospital, her Excellency arrives and inspects the thermometer showing that 68 lakhs of rupees was collected by the Women's Office for the War Loan and the mercury is seen rising. Her Excellency then visits the ladies who are making the comforts such as socks and clothing; here one sees the beautiful interior of this new building and stacks of clothing ready for despatch. The scene then rapidly changes, as only is possible on the "movies" and here suddenly bursts on one a ward in the Hospital, full of wounded soldiers. It is an interior view, but nevertheless is marvellously clear. Their Excellencies are seen chatting with our heroes, whose faces one can see beam with joy that their Excellencies should take such a kindly interest in them; hundreds are here, but never were the wounded better accommodated and provided for. Busy scenes are next flashed on the screen. Dozens of well known ladies are seen themselves packing cases to be sent off to a Hospitalship (sailing that day); stacks and stacks of cases are rapidly filled by willing hands and are then loaded into the "lorries" that are shown being loaded up and despatched to the Docks. Here we are impressed with the intense life and bustle at the Docks. The Nursing Sisters, coolies carrying stores, invalids going aboard, the Cross cars, and the beautiful Hospitalship Kerwana which forms a magnificent background, go to make a scene of sustained animation. Familiar faces are here and the scene aptly closes with Lieut.-Col. Barnardo wishing "bon voyage" to the Matron. The hundreds of Nursing Sisters are shown at the "Nurses' Club," the converted residence of the Admiral, which provides recreation and social intercourse for all those who so devotedly tend the sick and wounded in our hospitals and many of whom are from the remotest corners of our Empire. Tea on the lawn. One is then rapidly transferred to the *heights of Malabar Hill* and the beautiful palace of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, renamed the Gaekwar's Hospital, is shown with Red Cross flag fluttering in the breeze. The view from here and towards the sea is beautiful. Hawks soar hundreds of feet below, a band is playing on the lawn and wounded officers are lying or reclining on easychairs and attended by willing hands every one looks happy, although maimed. These are beautiful pictures and the first film closes down.

WELSH HOSPITAL AT DEOLALI.

Announcing that the second part will follow immediately, the second part bursts on one suddenly and Deolali is the scene. We are shown here the Welsh Hospital one of the largest in the world, containing 5,000 beds. One has no idea what this means until the panoramic view shows what an immense place this is, literally scores of separate hospitals massed together and situated in a fine climate and amidst the surrounding hills looks ideally suited for the noble work which is being carried on here. The Matron and Sisters and the wounded Turkish prisoners of war are shown here—and how well they are looked after, and one wonders if our own men are treated in any way similar. This portion of the film is intensely interesting and in its method of treatment extremely fine. 5,000 patients and 5,000 beds means 20,000 sheets, 20,000 pillow cases and 10,000 mosquito nets, not to mention necessary clothing for the patients. The immensity is appalling and the treatment of these sheets and tender mosquito curtains is depicted by a scene of Indian dhobies at work, scores of whom appear to be doing their best to smash up the huge stores. This is a very animated piece of animated photography and frayed cuffs and ousted button holes are accounted for the garments fluttering in the breeze are all that remain of the villianous treatment "Ugh."

SOLDIERS' FETE AT POONA.

Poona comes next and opens with one of the most beautiful pictures conceivable: the Bund at Poona in Flood. Swirling pools, roaring torrents, and the immense volume of water which goes over the Bund can scarcely be realised. The Soldiers Fete visualises by means of pictures their Excellencies driving in State to open the Fete—the beautiful grounds, the thousands of visitors, the Grand Stand, and all the fun of the Fair, their Excellencies walking about and chatting with all. The Donkey race is indeed funny and it is hard to say who suffered most, the donkeys or the riders, neither appear particularly happy and the efforts required to get them *along the straight* are excruciatingly funny. This fete was organised as a means of raising funds for comforts and the result was eminently successful.

A charming mansion or palace is next gradually unfolded to one's gaze situated amidst a beautiful Persian garden. One admires this architectural gem and scarcely realises that this Palace is the new "Willingdon Club" at Poona for the wounded soldiers, who are seen arriving in well appointed ambulance cars and the indefatigable Mrs. Jackson ministers to the wants, both material and physical, and entertains them to tea and organises those games that are suitable to their condition. Three-legged races, camel rides, snake charmers and acrobats, are all depicted with startling rapidity and altogether a most interesting series of pictures are brought to a close and one is much impressed first by the fact that this good and noble work progresses so quietly and unostentatiously and that our boys, although wounded or ill, look so happy. The films have been prepared with a view to showing subscribers to the Red Cross funds what is being done and to show the mothers and sweethearts of the "Boys from Home" that India is not only a continent of snakes and tigers, but a land where everything that modern science and willing hands can do and provide is done to gladden the hearts and help those who have done (and who are going back to do another 'bit') to defend our Empire and our homes and who alone protect our frontiers and render us secure here. Messrs. Vernon & Co., deserve every credit for the magnificent series of pictures portrayed, excellent in definition free from any flicker, and their Excellencies expressed to the cinema artist their pleasure and admiration of the picture screened. The film, has been prepared at her Excellency's express desire. These films will be shown in the United Kingdom and arrangements are being made to show them in all the principal cities and towns of India.

INDIAN COOLIE LABOUR.

DEPUTATION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM

In view of the consideration which is being given by the India Office and Government to the question of Indian labour for the Colonies, the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society obtained the consent of the Secretary of Sate for India to receive a small private deputation with the object of laying before the Government certain issues to which the Committee attaches importance.

The Deputation, which took place on May 22 at the India Office, consisted of Sir Victor Buxton, Sir Charles Tarring, Rev. R. C. Gillie, Rev. C. E. Lefroy, Messrs. J. H. Oldham and John H. Harris. Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck was prevented at the last moment from attending, and Mr. Travers Buxton was also unable to attend.

THE MEMORANDUM.

The following memorandum was left by the Deputation with Mr. Chamberlain on the instructions of the General Committee of the Society:—

The object of the Deputation is not that of criticizing objectionable features of the indenture labour system, but that of submitting certain considerations which the Committee of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society considers important in view of a new system in Indian Emigration which we believe is being considered by the India Office.

(1) Our Committee attaches first importance to the principle of *colonization* as against a mere supply of labour. It was this feature, we believe, which led Lord Salisbury to emphasize in his despatch of March 24, 1875, the right of potential citizenship. We are firmly of the opinion that if the stipulations set forth in this despatch had been carried out in both letter and spirit, many of the admitted evils of the indenture system would not have arisen.

(2) Following upon colonization with right of potential citizenship we suggest that in future all agreements should be civil instruments in the fullest sense and no penal clauses should be attached for breaches of agreement. Further that no contract for agricultural work should be made for an unbroken period of longer than three years.

(3) The question of sex proportions has led admittedly to the most deplorable consequences, and we suggest that steps should be taken to encourage the emigration of families, and that proof should be produced before embarkation that all women accompanying the male immigrants are relatives.

(4) The fourth main feature upon which the Committee feels strongly is that the protector of immigrants should be drawn from the Indian Service and the patronage retained by the Indian Government. This would, or at least should mean that the protectors are able to converse with the people they are called upon to protect. If it is objected that Colonial Governments will take exception to this suggestion, the Deputation should point out that the Union Government of South Africa has accepted this practice in Johannesburg where Portuguese protectors on behalf of their Government watch over the welfare of native labourers drawn Portuguese territories. We are also informed that the same practice has been accepted in the F.M.S. for the Chinese labour forces.

Among other considerations which we beg to submit are the following:—

(a) The setting up in India of an impartial Board or Boards of Emigration before which emigrants should appear prior to their embarkation in order that they might be questioned as to their knowledge of the agreements they had signed.

(b) In the Dependencies themselves, a representative of coolie labour should, we hold, be nominated upon the legislative councils. The system of tasks should either be abolished or Conciliation Boards set up to which the coolies could appeal in the event of alleged "over tasking."

(c) That the advisability might be considered of adopting a system of deferred pay carrying interest and bonus.

(d) That free grants at the expiration of a contract should be made of occupation rights over small holdings of land in order to encourage colonization.

The members of the Deputation were greatly pleased at the reception of the Society's suggestions, with the object of which the Secretary of State expressed his sympathy while reserving the details for examination by the inter-departmental Conference over which Lord Islington presides.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th Sud of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 4th of Julkat 1335.
Parsi: 17th of Asphandad, 1286.
Jewish: 5th of Elul, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 22 min. Sunset 7h. 4 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Native General Library, Annual General Meeting, Khetwadi Main Road, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 23.

Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.

Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "The Girl in the Taxi" at 9-30 pm.., Cinema at 6-36 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Aug. 22.

732.—Drill and Instruction. Parades for the week ending 25-8-1917:—

At Headquarters:—

733.—Pte. E. J. Lance, Bombay Rifles is attached to "B" Coy. for discipline with effect from this date.

734.—Move. Captain and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey proceeded to Panchgani on Tuesday, 21st instant on Inspection duty returning on completion.

2. Captain R. T. Frere proceeded to Panchgani on Tuesday 21st instant on Supervising duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication with North China via Madras has now been restored.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, LONDON.

Mr. M. G. Koppiker of the Bank of India, Ld., passed the Final Examination of this institution, held in Bombay in April last.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and five deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday:—Fort Northern and Bhuleshwar, each reporting one attack, Byculla, three attacks and two deaths and Maratha Hospital, three deaths. There were no cases of small-pox or cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 81 compared with 78 of the corresponding day of last year and 61 of 1915.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of the past and present boarders of the Gokuldas Tejpal (Free) Boarding School for Hindus, was held on the 19th instant, in the premises of G. T. Sanskrit College, Mr. Madhavji Veerji, presiding.

In his address, Mr. Madhavji dwelt on the non-sectional character of the institution and how it had fostered a spirit of fraternity and nationality. He exhorted the present boarders to emulate the example of illustrious past boarders like Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. Though he advised them not to dabble in politics, in the sense of running mad after lectures, yet he wanted them to be abreast of the times in all national matters. He felt confident that the boarders would keep up the high moral standard which the institution has attained. The past boarders were next entertained with a dramatic performance. A light repast, magical tricks, and Indian music brought the programme to a close.

OMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new, attractive programme of the Palace of Varieties commences to-night at the Gaiety Theatre, when Mr. Charles Weatherley will produce a new edition of "The Scarlet Dandies" which will contain new songs, new dances, new fun, new stage scenery and new costumes, likely to prove a big success. La Petit Zilla, the charming singer and dancer, Miss Xaida Stella, the "Australian Vesta Tilley," Queenie Lloyd, the cute kid, and Mr. Weatherley and Mr. C. Morris of "the Scarlet Dandies" of last week remain on the programme, while the newcomers are the talented Castello Sisters, Rosie and Peggy, whose reappearance will be heartily welcomed by the Gaiety audience. Rosie Castello will sing "I want to meet the Kaiser," and "the Red Cross Nurse," while her sister Peggy will execute a Skirt Dance, and both will appear in a Dance duet entitled "The Pierrote Flirtation." La Petit Zilla will sing "Here comes the Dream Man" and "When I leave the world behind," Miss Xaida Stella appearing in "The Girls I've left behind me" and "Where are the girls we used to know," and Queenie Lloyd in "What's your game, young Fellow?" Mr. C. Morris will sing "Miss Emerald Isle" and another song; and there will also be concerted numbers by all the "Dandies." There will in addition be a pretty Japanese scena. The whole makes up an excellent programme, and ought to draw crowded houses nightly.

Mr. G. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-Law, officiates as Judge of Chief Court, Burma, vice Mr. Justice Robinson.

Mr. A. M. Grant, Foreign Secretary, proceeds on five weeks' leave to Kashmir and Mr. D. Bray officiates.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

NEED OF A MARKET IN GIRGAUM.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding. The Committee considered a letter from, Mr. Shridharao R. Bagwe, stating that the nearest markets used by the people of Grant Road and adjacent parts are the Null Bazar, Chowpatty and Cheera Bazar markets, all of which are far away from the locality; that owing to this inconvenience sellers of vegetables and fish and their customers utilise the footpath existing between Charni Road Tram Junction and Grant Road Tram Terminus for their dealings; that the footpath is consequently rendered very dirty; that the manner in which vegetables and fish are exposed there for sale is very dangerous to public health; that there are besides half a dozen mutton shops scattered over the area, none of which appears to be in a satisfactory state; and requesting that a vegetable, fish and meat market may be established at an early date on a suitable site as a tentative measure for the locality and that the footpath in question be cleared of its encumbrances.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of report.

HAWKERS ON FOOTPATHS.

The Committee resolved to forward to the Corporation, with a recommendation to record it a letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez, suggesting that all squatters using Municipal roads and pavements might be licensed, that a fee not exceeding an anna per day might be charged, and that the revenue derived might be utilised for the care of beggars and lepers that took shelter in nooks and corners of overbridges and roadways.

EXHIBITION AND GRAND FANCYFAIR.

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY.

The Exhibition and Grand Fancy Fair which has been advertised to open at the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 26th November in aid of the Women's Branch, bids fair from all accounts to be the biggest thing yet held in Bombay, even eclipsing the Great War Sale and Fete which was held about the same time last year.

The proposed Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production is assuming very large proportions and the number of applications received by the Committee upto date are very numerous and represent about eighty different towns and districts throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, and in order to accommodate all these exhibits and at the same time allot space to those who wish to run their own stalls it will be necessary to add to the space provided in the Town Hall by erecting a large temporary building.

The outside attractions which will be provided in the Elphinstone Circle Garden and in grounds adjoining the Town Hall which have been kindly lent for the purpose are being planned on a most elaborate scale both as regards variety and scenic effect while the illuminations are to be both unique and spectacular.

NOVEL SIDE SHOWS.

There will be new and novel side shows, a theatre in which performances will be given daily, a winter bazaar considering of various stalls run by ladies of all communities, and at which there will be many surprises in store. An Indian village will be a special feature of the show, in which workers in various crafts from different districts will find a place and a "Street in Baghdad" will add an inviting touch of mystery and romance the secrets of which can only be learnt by a personal visit.

A "Wedgewood Club" is also contemplated, the design of which is in the hands of experts and of which visitors may become members by taking out a season ticket or paying a daily entrance fee. In this club teas, dinners and suppers will be served at a well appointed restaurant and various entertainments with a special orchestra and dancing floor will also be provided while on the last night of the Exhibition and Fancy Fair the climax will take the form of a grand fancy dress carnival.

WAR MUSEUM.

Mention must also be made of the Museum of War Relief and Trophies which promises to be not the least attractive draw of the show. Articles of interest are now being collected and should any one have anything appropriate, the Committee will be very grateful if they will lend it for the occasion.

The Committee have issued a stirring appeal on behalf of the Women's Branch for donations of cash or gifts of any kind or description and it is hoped that every one will be able to spare even a trifle whether in cash or kind towards the laudable object in view.

A special pass has been designed and struck by the Mint which will be available in bronze or silver which while giving admission throughout the week will also form an interesting souvenir of both the Exhibition and Grand Fancy Fair and serve in the days to come as a memento of the strenuous times in which we are now living.

THE UNIVERSITY CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was on the 19th of June, 1917, that the "Details of the syllabus for training and the proposed establishment" of the University Company was published by the Registrar of the Bombay University. I wonder how nobody, especially from the student world, has as yet marked a gift of spontaneous liberality which has been conferred upon them by our Provincial Government, which is very particular about the welfare of students. It is this that as a special mark of recognition of their enthusiasm and self-sacrifice in forming the University Company and as a result of a "sympathetic" consideration of their demand and of commissioned ranks "the Government is pleased to direct" that the students will be ineligible for the ranks of Subadars and Jamadars, which are reserved for the "microscopic minority" of men "from the staff of the institution", irrespective of their military abilities.

I refrained from bringing this act of gross injustice, in depriving the students of their precious right, to your notice on account of the fear that the University Company might prove "a hopeless failure," if the students are made alive to the above-said fact. Now there is no chance of its being so as the number of volunteers is nearly 360, while the number required is 250, but if as Mr. Mirza Ali said on Saturday last in the recruitment meeting "instead of one company of 250 students there should be 250 companies of 250," this regrettable act, which does not throw, the higher ranks, which are reserved for Indians, as such, and not to any particular sect or body, open to free competition, will have to be done away with.—Yours, etc.,

"YOUNGER GENERATION."

LATE DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TRIBUTE FROM PARSI PRESIDENTS IN LONDON.

A general meeting of Parsi residents in Great Britain, convened by the Parsi Association of Europe, was held at Caxton Hall on Wednesday the 11th July, to express the deep sense of loss entertained by the community at the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It was attended by almost every Parsi resident in England, among the ladies present being Lady Ratan Tata, Mrs. Dorabjee Vacha, Mrs. R. D. Sethna, Mrs. Dantra, Mrs. P. C. Patell, Mrs. Gandevia and others. The Chair was taken by the President of the Association, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree.

The Chairman said:—We are meeting here to-day under the shadow of a great bereavement,—a loss more deplorable than any which the Parsi community has suffered within living memory. It is in an equal degree the loss of all our fellow nationalities in India, who we may be sure are even at this moment giving eloquent expression to their grief all over the Mothercountry, and whose different representatives here will, I believe, take an opportunity shortly of echoing it in the metropolis of the Empire. They will not, however, grudge us, the women and men of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's race, his own flesh and blood, the privilege we claim this afternoon of bemoaning the deprivation we have suffered in a peculiar degree by his death. All his life, he had claimed for his work and his fame the title of a Son of India. As a Son of India, all his millions of countrymen had for years acclaimed him. On us, above our Parsi horizon, for upwards of half a century his refulgence shone like that of the Sun. The esteem, the affection, the credit for patriotism, for statesmanship, for high-mindedness which he deservedly won from the various communities of India, aye, and from his numerous friends in Great Britain, were reflected upon us, the people of his own race. What that means, future generations of Parsis will have reason to realise better even than the present. In the progressive development of India, of which we now see the dawn, in the friendly co-operation and healthy rivalry in public life which has begun among her various communities and castes, it is not unlikely the smallness of our numbers may in future make our effort to keep abreast of them difficult and place us at some disadvantage. But in that future our Hindu and Mahomedan brethren, I am absolutely sure, cannot fail to remember that it was Dadabhai Naoroji, chief and prince of all India's patriotic sons, who first set them upon the path of that advancement, and the heritage which he has left of that memory to the coming men of his race will prove of immense value in ensuring their well-being by securing to them the friendship and sympathy of the peoples among whom their lot is cast. It was Dadabhai Naoroji who forged that bond of union.

DADABHAI'S ALL-EMBRACING LOVE OF COUNTRY.

This, of course, is no place or occasion for a biographical narrative of the great man who has gone. It is too full, too long to be attempted within the compass of the brief time of such a meeting as this: besides, its chief landmarks are familiar to you all. All that we here need recall is that from an insignificant beginning, by sheer dint of his own powers of mind and heart, by his saintly attributes, by his all-embracing love for his country and countrymen, he rose to the highest pinnacle of fame and affection among them. Often and often as I have tried to visualize the person of whom the poet said:

"Who rising up from high to higher,
Became on fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a people's hope
The centre of his land's desire,"

the figure of dear venerable Dadabhai has risen before my mind's eye. In all reverence to his pious memory, and in the fervent hope that his life and work might prove an inspiration and an example to the men and women of his race, I beg to propose the following resolution:—

"That this general meeting of Parsis resident in Great Britain deplores the loss of the most illustrious member of their community, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whose unrivalled patriotic services to India during a public career extending over a period of over sixty years, had contributed in a conspicuous degree to her political and social advancement; whose beneficent activity in various ways in the interests of his own race had led to its moral and educational elevation; whose noble qualities of head and heart had endeared him to the masses of his countrymen as well as to the large number of people who had come into contact with him in the course of his long residence in Great Britain."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. N. J. Moolla and supported by Messrs. B. J. Dalal, P. D. Wacha, Allbless, Saklatvala, S. Cama, Drs. Bhedwar, Kapadia, Davar and others, and unanimously carried in solemn silence, all present upstanding.

On the motion of Sir Ratan Tata, it was also resolved to send the above resolution to the members of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's family.

MOMBOSA INDIANS' CANDOLENCES.

The following cable dated Mombasa, July 22nd was received by the London office of the "Bombay Chronicle.":—

Mombasa Indians deeply mourn sad demise of Dr. Dadabhai, offer sincerest condolence to family.—Abdulrasul Allidina, President, Indian Association."

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY AND HOME RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the evening vernacular paper "Hindoosthan," it was yesterday published that a special meeting of the members of the Servants of India Society is to be convened in Bombay within a short time to consider whether the members of the Society should be allowed to become members of the Home Rule League. The paper further states that it has heard that Hon. Mr. Shastri, its president is strongly against any of its members becoming members of the Home Rule League. Sir, surely there has been a great flutter and commotion amongst those who have been hearing of this thing for the last few days. But they were deterred from expressing any opinion about it as the fact had not been published in any papers. Now that it has been published, I think, it is open for discussion and criticism.

Sir, to many taking interest in the welfare and progress of the society, established by no less a person than the late Mr. Gokhale, it was a matter of great surprise thaa the disciples of Mr. Gokhale held aloof from the Home Rule movement for such a long time, when the leaders with different shades of opinion responded with a full heart to its call when two months back, the acme of repression was reached by the internments of the three most respected leaders of the movement. This attitude of the Society has been the subject of very trenchant criticism in many circles during the last few days. They have begun to doubt whether the Society which was primarily established to bring about a political awakening among the classes and masses of India was going to evade its duty at this critical juncture by keeping away from a movement, which was quite constitutional and whose methods of work were as conciliatory and quiet as those of the Society. One of the objects of the Society is to "organize work for political education and agitation." What more than this is done by the Home Rule League? Does it not organize work for political education and agitation? Who but a violent antagonist of the movement would deny this? And if the work that is being done by the League is the organizing work for political education and agitation, what prevents the members of the Society from becoming members of the League?

On the contrary there are strong reasons why the members of the Society should be allowed to become members of the Home Rule League. Let us see what they are.

The Society has been in existence for the last twelve years and we put it to its members as to what they have done for "organizing work for political and education and agitation." The little work that is being done at present has been due more or less to the stimulus it has received from the work done by the Home Rule League. It would not be discrediting the Society if we say that before the Home Rule League was started, nothing or we may say very little was done by the Society in "organizing work for the political education and agitation." It was, when the Home Rule League started its campaign of political education and agitation that the eyes of some of its members were opened and they began to organize District Congress Committees and bring out some political pamphlets. Long ago, before the establishment of the Home Rule League the Society ought to have begun such work. But, it is to be regretted, that its members lacked that fire and imagination which were necessary for such work. And the result was that the energies of its members were directed toward less important problems of the country. Political freedom is the first and most vital consideration for any country in the world; and, if the sons of India who take an oath to devote their lives to the service of the country, do not play a manly part in advancing the achievement of the same, what shall that country.

Sir, now that the Home Rule League has begun in right earnest "to organize work for political education and agitation," it is the bounden duty of the Society to allow its members who intend to work for it, to enrol themselves as members of the Home Rule League. No prejudices or prepossessions should deter them from arriving at the only conclusion, which is possible, if a correct and proper view of things be taken. It would help in adding some vigour and enthusiasm to the Home Rule League, because it will have among its ranks at least some who have dedicated their life to the Motherland. And again the Society would be free from the blame which is at present directed towards it, that it does little towards organising work for political education and agitation. Let us see what the Society decides. Will it shirk its duty or do it by responding to a call which comes from Mother India?—Yours, etc.

KHANSWALA K. M.

Girgaon, Tram Terminus.

PARSIS AND HOME RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every educated Parsi must be simply shocked when they read in various papers some of their community advising Parsis to desist from joining the Home Rule movement to such an extent that it almost looks as of they are carrying on an anti-Home Rule movement.

If the Hindus and Mahomedans have begun this movement, which is by all means a beneficial one to India, the Parsis ought to help them and take an even part with them, and I am glad to see that the are doing so. The only plea for those of my community that are against this movement is that the Parsis are foreigners in India, that they are not Indians and so on. In my humble opinion, these persons are undoubtedly mistaken and led away by their uneven ideas. It is want of harmony and the sense of isolation that comes over them at the very thought of India getting Home Rule.

I have experienced many cases in which proper explanation of these terms has brought them round.

I do not at all understand why the Parsis should call themselves foreigners? When they were driven away from Persia some twelve hundred and odd years ago, India gave them shelter; and to what an extent they have risen could be seen from their educational status and the position they enjoy in India.

Idle talk about "Iran" is foolish. Almost all of these could not trace their grandsires even to the eighth degree, back to Iran. Persia is not now open for them, and even if they were to go and settle there, I am sure, their present condition and habits would prevent them from prospering.

Why then Persia and not India? Looking at its history, seeing what it is to-day and taking into consideration the various possibilities in the near future, I think, India is one of the most glorious countries, and I, for one would not be ashamed to call myself an Indian.—Yours, etc.,

NOWZER MARZBAN.

Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad,
Aug. 20th, 1917.

FORMATION OF A LEAGUE AT SIRSI.

A meeting of some fifty to sixty Home Rulers at Sirsi was held under the presidentship of Mr. Venkatrao Madgeri, pleader, and a branch of the H. R. League was started and named as the "Sirsi H. R. League of the Karnatak Branch." Mr. Vasudeorao Kollah was unanimously elected its president. Other necessary elections were made and also a managing committee was formed.

RACING AT POONA.

FOURTH EXTRA.

TOOTSIE WINS THE SANDHURST PLATE.

HAVEN OF REST'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

With the approach of the big meeting the entries of the Poona Extra Meetings are getting more interesting. It is a pity that yesterday's races took place in mid-week, as racing of a very high order was witnessed by those who were fortunate enough to go up to Poona. Next Saturday's races, however, will prove just as interesting as many fine horses have been entered. There were no less than six races for English horses and only two for Arabs. It is, perhaps, the first time that so many races for English horses have been run in one meeting in Western India. The presence of a large number of valuable horses here, lately imported from England, where, on account of the war, they were sold at low prices, promises to make this Poona season a remarkable one. Their English record is keenly studied and their performance here will be eagerly watched by our enthusiastic sportsmen. Of the two Arab raes, the Lohagaon Plate attracted a nice field of speedy and first class performers, and the Satara Plate a large field of a tolerably good class. It was with a sigh of relief that many noted the absence of the usual races for Arabs of the 3rd Division in the card of eight events provided.

The weather, however, was not at its best. The heavy rains we had in Bombay on Tuesday night made one apprehensive that it might be raining beyond the ghauts, and the telegram received at the station stated that the weather was showery at Poona. As the weather cleared before the first special started, it gave one hopes that the afternoon would be fine at Poona. It rained hard till Kalyan and then there was a constant drizzle till Telegaon where the sky cleared up. The attendance was fairly good for a mid-week meeting.

Huxley is still shaken from his last accident. He was present at the races but did not ride. We are glad to note that F. Templeman is progressing favourably and will soon be out of hospital. Mr. Gowan who was reported badly wounded last Saturday is alright and rode yesterday. It was Trahan's day. He won three races out of eight.

The first race of the day was the Patiala Plate, for Country-breds. Red Duke and Sugar Cane were strongly fancied and some money went on Black Friar also. Red Duke won comfortably from Maple. Black Friar placing third.

From the easy manner Gladiator won the Monsoon Plate last Saturday many expected that he would win the Aundh Plate easily, in spite of his heavy impost of 9-12. A large field went out to contest this plate; Motor Wrap being strongly fancied and also Servian-Bellicose had numerous followers while Gladiator was not neglected. Gladiator never left the issue in doubt the moment he was let going. Motor Wrap was expected to run better but could only manage to secure fourth place. Servian, who ran fourth in the second division of the Monsoon Plate last Saturday, secured second place in this plate. This horse is reported to be in great form and will surely annex a bracket before the season is much older.

When it was known that Margreen was scratched in the second Division of the Ascot Plate, those who were on the alert at once suspected that Little Nan, a new acquisition of Mrs. Ainsworth, must have given greater confidence to her connections, especially when it was remembered that in England this daughter of Santoi ran twice and gave great promise of a fast performer over five furlongs; as a matter of fact she won the Sheilmartin Selling Plate (5 furlong) and placed second in the Brambletye All Aged Selling Plate (5 furlong). Rose had no difficulty to pilot her to victory in this plate. Kinsale who was strongly fancied did his best to overhaul Little Nan who had too much in hand for him.

Young Japheth, who is riding very well this season, won again on Tawdry in the Satara Plate of 1¼ mile, beating Excelsior and Old Tajilmulook who were strongly supported. Tawdry is undoubtedly in splendid condition and our readers will do well to trust him again next time he is out. Excelsior tried too late.

The finest plum of the day was the Sandhurst Plate of Rs. 4,500 to the winner. The public would have nothing but Ali Beg in this race in spite of his heavy weight. The start, perhaps, accounted for his defeat. Dersingham, Criton and Joyous Gard were left at the post. Tootsie turned out to be winner leading by lengths from start to finish. Ali Beg, however, gained considerable ground and was only beaten by a length.

Thirteen paraded for the Elphinstone Plate. Adelaide II and Haven of Rest were installed hot favourites. Athlete gave the supporters of Haven of Rest, some anxiety as he led for the greater part of the journey and shot his bolt in the straight when Haven of Rest went to the front to win as he liked.

The first division of the Ascot Plate was annexed by Black Walnut, who proved to be no class for this company. He simply cantered and won without any effort.

The finest and most exciting race of the day was the Lohagaon Plate, the issue of which was fought between Ace of Royals and Vellard, two champion performers, over six furlongs. Ace of Royals, who led by lengths till near home, was nearly overtaken by Vellard and an exciting race took place, the verdict to Ace of Royals by a neck.

The odds were not too remunerative. It was altogether a public day.

Details:—

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-3, Trahan 1
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 7-11, Lynch 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK FRIAR, 9-3, Collis. 3*
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK BOY, 8-9, Pullin 3*
*Dead-heat.
Did not run:—Samandar.
Also ran:—Dick Turpin 9-6, R. G. 8-9, Namuna 8-0, Sugar Cane 7-11, Chanda Sahib 6-7, Auriferous 6-7.

The Race: This unruly field delayed the start considerably and after one false start, they were sent away, when Red Duke was seen in front followed by Sugar Cane, Maple lying handy on the outside. They preserved this order until the corner where Sugar Cane gave up and Maple came up to Red Duke. In the straight a fine race ensued between Red Duke and Maple, the former just managed to win by a neck. Black Friar and Black Boy dead-heating for 3rd place a neck behind.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 16-8.

Time:—1min. 46secs.

Trainer:—A. Budham.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Captain V. E. Holland's GLADIATOR, 9-12, Trahan 1
Mr. Pitt's SERVIAN, 8-4, Pullin 2
Mr. Frank's BELLICOSE, 8-5, Harrison ... 3
Did not run:—Dyna, Lady Douglas.
Also ran:—Fine Trout 9-2, Awdoversford 9-1, Lucky Thought 8-12, Motor Wrap 8-12, Kitty O'Hara 8-10, Torsen 8-9, Arles 8-9, Landship 8-5, Impecunious 8-5, Candescure 8-5, Pink Flannel 8-3, Przem-yle 8-3, Duet 7-12, Spring Daisy 6-7, Kit Grey Leg 6-7.

The Race:—Arles gave a lot of trouble at the start and was left behind when the race started. Bellicose established a lead of six lengths followed by Motor Wrap and Servian. Bellicose entered the straight leading, but collapsed before the second stand, when Gladiator challenged and went away to win easily by one length. Servian displaced Bellicose for second place, by a neck, I length separating the third and fourth.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 54-8; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 14-8.

Time:—1min. 3secs.

Trainer:—E. A. Churchward.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mrs. J. L. Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN, 8-2, Rose 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s KINSALE, 8-10, Collis 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE, 9-0, Ruiz 3
Did not run:—Fenny Pie.
Also ran:—Binfield Grove 8-10, King's Head 8-8, Dorian 8-7, L'Avenir 8-7, Dress 8-5, Lebanon 8-3, Somali 8-1, Bright Bird 8-11, Billy Bawn 8-10.

The Race:—From a good start Kinsale went ahead attended by Premiere, Little Nan lying third, they maintained this order until the corner when Little Nan moved up, Kinsale looked a likely winner, till before the member's stand when Little Nan strongly challenged and after a beautiful finish Little Nan won by a short head. Premier was third, ½ length behind, 1 length.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 49-8.

Time:—1min. 2secs.

Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 7-13, Japheth 1
Mr. J. K. Irani's EXCELSIOR, 8-7, Ruiz. 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's BLACK HUSSAR, 8-9, Rose 3
Did not run:—Iron Chest.
Also ran:—Gazal 9-3, Tajilmulook 8-10, Makbul 8-10, Black Ivory 8-8, Burg 8-7, Advance 8-6, Solar Star 8-3, Malayeb 7-13, Ajmer 7-9, Angler 7-7, Eldorado 7-6.

The Race:—As soon as the gates were opened, Eldorado shot out establishing a long lead. He was followed by Advance and Tawdry, Black Hussar close behind. Eldorado gave up the struggle at the bend and Tawdry took command, in the straight Excelsior came out and hotly challenged Tawdry, who managed to stay the challenge and won by a neck, neck, 1 length.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 50-8; Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 43-8 and Rs. 22-8.

Time:—2mins. 23secs.

Trainer:—J. E. Bharucha.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Stewart and Guthrie's TOOTSIE, 7-0, Harrison 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's ALI BEG, 9-13, Ruiz. 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's PRIMROSE MORN, 8-0, McCowan 3
Did not run:—Forward III., and Calder Vale.
Also ran:—Verge 8-13, Silver Thrush 8-2, Llangeinor 8-0, Footman 7-10, Dersingham 7-6, Criton 7-0, Joyous Gard 7-0.

The Race:—After one false start, the field was sent away, Dersingham and Joyous Gard being left behind, Tootsie went in front with a long lead followed by Silver Thrush, about the second furlong Ali Beg moved up and was lying third; in the straight Tootsie was still leading, Ali Beg challenged but failed to make any impression on her and she won by 1 length. Primrose Morn placing a length behind.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 59; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 37.

Time:—1min. 13secs.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Pitt's HAVEN OF REST, 9-2, Ruiz. 1
Mr. Downe's ATHLETE, 8-5, Lynch 2
Mr. T. Tejpal's ADELAIDE II., 7-1, Japheth 3
Did not run:—Richard.
Also ran:—Madrina 9-12, Rueful 9-4, Partial Eclipse 9-2, Mossy 8-12, Second Venture 8-8, Short Skirt 8-6, Megale 8-1, Villeroy 8-11, North 8-9, Airman 8-7.

The Race:—The field was sent away level, Adelaide II and Athlete went in front followed by Haven of Rest. Around the corner Haven of Rest came up to the leaders and took command in the straight. Athlete attempted to get on terms, but failed. Won by ½ length, neck, ½ length.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 40-8; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 21 and Rs. 15.

Time:—1min. 45secs.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Chief of Mhaisal's BLACK WALNUT, 8-12, Trahan 1
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass's FIRE FINCH, 8-9, Rose 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 9-0, Buckley 3
Did not run:—Bunty, Laveco.
Also ran:—Waynflete 9-0, Matchless Maud 8-12, Cicatrix 8-9, Sun Umbrella 8-8, Weyhill 8-8, Black Kite 8-5, Glass Rock 8-0, Verree 7-9.

The Race:—From an indifferent start Weyhill went ahead closely followed by Black Walnut, Cicatrix and Fire Finch. This was the order until the third furlong, when Miss Rollestone joined the leaders, Weyhill fell back at this juncture and Black Walnut entered the straight ahead of the field and won.

Continued on page 8

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff "for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief and sense of heavy loss sustained by the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, L.L.D., and for taking measures to worthily commemorate the unique and distinguished public services he had rendered to the country throughout his long life with a patriotism and singleness of purpose which are the admiration of his countrymen in all parts of the Indian Empire" will be held in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY afternoon, the 23rd August, 1917, at 5-30 o'clock (S. T.).
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CAPTIOUS CRITIC."—We cannot publish letters over a pseudonym unless accompanied by the writer's name and address for the private information of the Editor and as a proof of his "bona fides."

S. K. BOLE, HONORARY SECRETARY, K. H. SABHA.—We do not think it desirable to continue these controversies now that the strike is over.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 23, 1917.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

The reception accorded to the announcement of Mr. Montagu's visit by the Indian press has been on the whole one of warm appreciation of the realisation which it indicates on the part of the Government, both here and at Home, that the Indian problem needs urgent attention and to be dealt with on broad and comprehensive lines, necessitating new methods which will enable intimate and comprehensive discussion between those on whom the responsibility for reform lies and those whom it will affect. It is impossible, of course, that the wording of the announcement can satisfy Indian opinion, which is anchored fast to the Congress-League scheme and it is certainly disappointing that Mr. Montagu, whose views, as revealed in his speech in the House of Commons on the Mesopotamia debate, indicate such broader understanding of the needs of the situation, should have been prevailed upon to accept a pronouncement which is distinctly reminiscent of the gubernatorial utterances which have created so much resentment and consternation during the past year or so. But it is in the hope of the visit of the Secretary of State to this country to hear and see for himself and his sympathy and progressive views that comfort is to be found.

Probably, even Mr. Montagu does not realise how far opinion in India has advanced; the great wave of enthusiasm for self-government that has swept over the country; the conviction that has spread throughout all classes that the time has come to end once and for all the irresponsible system of bureaucratic control and to transfer that control to the hands of the people of the country. Thus, while we welcome the decision of the Government that Mr. Montagu shall come to India and consult the Viceroy and the people on the spot, we cannot recede for a moment from the position, that any proposals which fall short of the full principle contained in the Congress-League scheme will prove unacceptable. If Mr. Montagu does not realise that now, we have no doubt ourselves that he will quickly realise it when he gets here and finds what the feeling of the country is. And we look to him to represent fairly and squarely to the Imperial Government what that feeling is and all that it portends and renders inevitable. Pending that we can afford to ignore the undemocratic tendency of the concluding sentences of the pronouncement made in the House of Commons. We have not failed to notice it but we can be philsophical enough to let it pass in the knowledge that, if the British Government and the Government of India must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance, they must base their judgment on the demands of the people of this country, and if they judge wrongly, there is a further court of appeal in the British Democracy from whom they derive their authority and to whom we in India shall look to rectify any error of judgment which fails to base reform on those principles to which the British Democracy is so passionately attached.

The generous spirit in which the Indian press has welcomed the pronouncement in spite of its limited phraseology, contrasts with the disagreable note sounded by the organ of the bureaucracy. "The Pioneer" finds in the pronouncement a "solemn note of warning" and goes on to inform its admiring readers with amazing irrelevancy that

> We have had during a great war an agitation of a most reprehensible character set on foot in India, the object of which seems to be to embarrass the Government at a critical stage in the history of the British Empire. Happily, these proceedings have evoked many protests from representative bodies of patriotic Indians, and now that we have an explicit official statement of the sentiments which inspire both the British Government and the Government in this country, these attempts to foment trouble should meet with the fate they deserve.

We cannot imagine anything more reprehensible than this stirring up of bad blood at such a moment. Comments of this character are not calculated to make Mr. Montagu's task any the easier. The provocation for what "The Pioneer describes as a "reprehensible agitation" has unfortunately come from the quarters whose case it so clumsily represents. There was not a hint of agitation in this country until it was discovered that the Government of India had attempted to steal a march on the advocates of reform, with whom they had concluded a truce of "no controversy" during the war, and had sent Home their own proposals, which it was also discovered were of the most niggardly character; until it was found that in every part of the Empire, the Mother Country included, people were agitating for their rights and for rights that in the case of the self-governing Dominions, gravely affected Indian interests. Nor have the public forgotten the fresh provocation, that was given to agitation for the rights of India by the discovery of the Round Table propaganda and the part that high officials were taking in it. Unfortunately for "The Pioneer," the very decision and pronouncement on which it comments with such amazing want of discrimination, is the most conclusive condemnation of those who have persisted in the absurd contention that Indians were not entitled, as much as Englishmen, Irishmen, Australians, South Africans and Canadians, to agitate for their rights during the war. Even "The Pioneer" has arrived at the stage of declaring with startling effrontery that it has consistently advocated discussion of reform, having been carried, against its will, so far in the realisation of the gravity of the situation that it has helped to create, that everything anterior to the crisis created by the internments is a blank in its mind. Its state of mind is such that it has actually turned the private party that met at the house of a Khan Bahadur at Rae Bareilly into a representative association. We do not know of any really representative association that has protested against the Home Rule agitation and we challenge "The Pioneer" to name those of which it pretends to speak. "The Pioneer" and its friends will have to make up their minds that nothing has occurred to stop agitation, which, of course, must, in the face of such comments and the dangerous phraseology of Mr. Montagu's announcement, be carried on with undiminished vigour.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The recent interchange of views on currency and exchange between the Finance Minister and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce was no doubt more or less of an explanatory, rather than of an illuminating character. The expediency of having larger imports of gold into the country, the increasing price of silver, the question of dearer freight, the near future of the adjustment of the rupees exchangeable in pounds sterling, and the experiment, on a tentative scale, of currency notes of the lower denomination of one rupee and two-and-a-half-rupees—all these are questions of great moment which have been discussed by the public interested in State finance for weeks past. Much has been said on each of the specific subjects with more or less of lucidity. They are all topics within the domain of the practical. So that the interchange of views once more on these, though not irrelevant, has not advanced their respective merits to any further stage than that they had reached prior to the flying visit of the Finance Minister to Calcutta. Nothing striking or original was expressed. Neither has what was said made the financial and currency atmosphere less nebulous. The thick haze still prevails. How it will be lifted, and when, depends on circumstances more or less connected with the immediate future of the war. Take, for instance, the question of the two precious metals which are so closely related to Indian commerce and industries. Every considerable merchant is keen on the removal of the present embargo on the importation of gold and silver. Even when imported, they are commandeered by the State. It may be not unuseful to recall here, therefore, at this hour the imports of gold, the bulk of which are sovereigns, and of silver during the three years ending with 31st March, 1916:—

	Gold in Crore Rupees. 1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Imports	10.70	5.24	12.59
Less Exports	2.24	6.39	—00.06
Net Imports	8.46	—1.15	12.53

Practically, then, the net gold absorbed by the country during the last three years is 19.84 crores. Add to this the value of net imports of the yellow metal during the three months of the current year, viz., 3.41 crores. So that the aggregate net imports come to 23.41 crores. Take now the imports of silver:—

	Silver in Crore Rs. 1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Imports	11.06	6.61	1.56
Less Exports	1.05	1.03	4.75
Net Imports	10.01	5.58	—3.19

The actual silver retained in the country during the three years ending 31st March 1917 is 12.40 crore rupees. Add to it the amount of net imports for the three months ending 30th June, 1917 namely, 60.02 lakhs. The total, then, up to the last mentioned date, comes to 13 crores of rupees. All these imports of treasure were *private*. To have a correct conception of the total value of the two metals retained in the country during the last three and a quarter years, we must take into account the net imports on account of Government.

	Crore Rs.	
Gold Private	+23.41	
Gold Government	—00.39	
		23.02
Silver Private	+13.00	
Silver Government	+26.86	
		39.86
Total		62.88

Thus, in all, the net amount of gold and silver retained in the country during the last three and a quarter years is 62.88 crore rupees. But let it be noted that while private firms and individuals imported gold to the value of 23.41 crores, their imports of silver were only 13 crores. On the other hand the State only imported gold of the value of 39 lakhs, whereas it imported silver of the value of 26.86 crores. Practically there was a total excess of silver over gold of Rs. 16.84 crores. We may now compare these net imports of treasure in the following way:—

	Crores.
Private Gold	23.41
Private Silver	13.00
	36.41
	Crores.
Govt. Gold	—00.86
Govt. Gold	—00.39
	26.47

The fact which is clearly brought out by the above statistics is, that the net imports of gold and silver on private account were larger, while those of gold were smaller, say, only 56.5 per cent. On the other hand, not only were the gold imports of the Government negligible, but they had to export nearly 81 lakhs in 1914-15, so that the net exports came to 39 lakhs! At the same time the Government were the largest importers of silver, and their net imports amounted to Rs. 26.86 crores. During 1914-15 and 1915-16, the imports on Government account were negligible; but in 1916-17 they came to 23.55 crores and in the three months of the current official year to 6.51 crores; and it may be taken for granted that there will be more of the white metal during the remainder of the year. As we write silver has so far appreciated as to be quoted at 44 pence per ounce, which means that it is equivalent to 17.6 pence per rupee, though the statutory exchange value is still maintained at 16 pence. But it should be remembered that, owing to the great demand for silver in China, where the Eastern Exchange is firm and advancing, and also among the belligerent and neutral countries of Europe, as well as in the United States, and the fact of short production in Mexico, it is inevitable that the price of silver should reach 50 pence per ounce within a measurable distance. And, however the bankers and export merchants may cry aloud to maintain exchange at sixteen pence per rupee, the Government, for the safe maintenance and credit of its currency policy, must bring up the exchange value of the rupee as near as possible, to eighteen pence. Events are moving in that direction. What, however, raises a smile at the present hour is this cry of the exchange banks and the exporters to keep the rupee value at sixteen pence and no more, the Government being expected to bear all the loss of the increased price of silver! That, indeed, is extraordinary logic in matters of currency on their part! Is there to be no financial justice for the Indian taxpayer? That entity is not so rich as his brother in the United Kingdom. The burden of prevalent taxation is heavy enough in all conscience. Do the microscopic minority of interested aliens wish that the poor taxpayer should have laid on him this extra burden? Inded, we haave never before heard of such a selfish policy! More. These interested bankers and exporters forget the fact that if exchange has been maintained for some years past, specially since 1907, after the gold crisis in New York, at sixteen pence, it is entirely owing to the Gold Standard Reserve. Are they not aware that that crisis, when Reverse Council Bills were the order of the day, led almost to the whole of the reserve being swept away? And are they unaware of the fact that the profits of the cheap silver which was purchased by the Government from 1908 upwards, *alone* replenished the reserve, keeping up the stability of exchange? Can it lie in the mouth of this party, now that silver has gone up and the Government cannot put a single Rupee to the credit of the Gold Standard Reserve, to say that the loss between a sixteen and eighteen pence rupee should be borne by the Indian Government? It seems, from past experience that the foreign bankers and merchants have but one policy of their own in matters of currency, namely, that they should invariably win on heads and allow the Indian taxpayer to lose on tails! Can such a policy be tolerated by the Government of India? Can it, we further ask, be tolerated by the Finance Minister? Knowing as we do so well the extremely fair spirit and broadmindedness of Sir William Meyer, we refuse to believe that he will listen to the new voice of the old sirens.

Notes of the Day.

Law Students and Politics.

We publish in another column the text of a petition which has been submitted to H. E. the Governor-in-Council by nearly 500 graduates of Indian Universities who attend the Government Law School in Bombay, with a view to qualifying for the LL.B. Examination, praying that the application to them of the recent Circular restraining students from attending meetings organised by Home Rule Leagues or at which Home Rule is to be advocated, should be rescinded. The representation is so supremely cogent that we cannot help thinking that it will commend itself to the favourable consideration of Lord Willingdon.

An Unanswerable Case.

The nearly 500 signatories to the memorial point out that they are already graduates and fully in a position to realize their responsibilities. "As a matter of fact," they say in the petition, "the Government have also recognised the said fact, inasmuch as the Government have, under the Bombay Municipal Act, granted to all graduates the franchise of electing Municipal Councillors to the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, and under the Universities Act, the franchise of electing Fellows of the Universities. Your petitioners have thus already entered into the civic and political life of the country under the sanction of Government."

The Growth of Citizenship.

In these circumstances it can only be in a strictly formal sense that the petitioners can be dubbed as "students" and treated as if they were school-boys who should be kept in leading-strings. For these men, and others like them, to be restrained from participation in political life can only be regarded as a blow aimed at the development of Indian citizenship. We do not think such coercion could be paralleled in the practice of any other civilized country. In the course of his Convocation Address Lord Willingdon reiterated that he "sympathised deeply with the enthusiasms and ambitions of youth, the passionate desire to serve one's native land." Bearing this declaration in mind we shall confidently look forward to the early release of "Law Students" from the operation of Circular No. 1405.

Moulvie Leakut Hossein.

We publish in another column, from our Dacca correspondent, particulars of the prosecution and conviction of Moulvie Leakut Hossein. The name of this veteran Swadeshi leader is a household word throughout Bengal. An intrepid and uncompromising patriot, he came into collision once before with the authorities and was sentenced to four years' hard labour in connection with his Swadeshi propaganda. He comes of a respectable family and is a cultivated Mahomedan gentleman, and it can be imagined what such a sentence must have meant to him. It shows the mettle of the man that even after so lacerating an experience he did not renounce his convictions or retire from public life. On the other hand, it would appear that the police and their masters do not easily forget such men.

A Ferocious Sentence.

On the present occasion the Moulvie was hauled up on a charge of discouraging recruitment—which he flatly denied. In his written statement he stated that "all that he had said was that the Government wants young men to join the Army, but C. I. D. dogs follow these young men. This means that Government does not trust the young men. So the young men do not join the Army in large numbers. But if the Government would simply trust them, they will enlist in any numbers." Whatever may be thought of this mode of drawing the attention of the authorities to the deficiencies which have marred recruitment, no fair-minded person can deny that for having spoken as above it is monstrous that a man of 72 years of age should have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. It is a ferocious sentence and from the comments of the Bengal press it is clear that it has sent a thrill of indignation throughout the province. There is no semblance of justice or equity in such judicial severity, and while we can perceive no gain whatsoever, the Government cannot but lose in credit and esteem through such excesses on the part of their agents. We may mention in passing that among the facts alleged by the prosecution was that he had denounced "Rai Bahadurs" and "Rai Sahebs" as "Katni Elephants" (*Leader Elephants*, who help to catch other elephants), and the trying Deputy Magistrate himself happened to be a Rai Bahadur!

Juvenile Internees.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes as follows:

> It is generally believed that Mr. Cumming has made up his mind to release some of the young men interned under the Defence of India Act, provided their guardians or relatives execute a security bond of Rs. 2,000 for their good conduct. If this be a fact, it is a wise decision, though we are against demanding any security. A mere guarantee on the part of the guardian, for the good behaviour of his ward, unless the former is a man of no position, ought to be enough. A suggestion to this effect was pressed on Mr. Cumming during the administration of Lord Carmichael and he was not opposed to it, rather he favoured it. If it had been given effect to, not only would the Government have been relieved of the burden of maintaining a huge number of juvenile police suspects, but the bitterness of feeling caused by their indiscriminate arrests would have been removed to a considerable extent. A more short-sighted policy than that of keeping confined over one thousand youths and blasting their future prospects in life cannot be conceived. We wonder it does not occur to the intelligent rulers that when these victims of the Defence of India Act will be released and let loose utterly ruined upon society, they cannot be expected to be good citizens or loyal subjects. Sound policy, therefore, demands that their lot should be rendered as little hard as possible. At least arrangements should be made for the education of those who are yet students.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency attended a Reception at the Convocation Hall yesterday afternoon, on the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor to meet the Fellows of the University.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—

Messrs. Mathuradas Kanji; Kalianji Hansraj; Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria; Rampal Rampartap; Surajmal Ganeshram; Murlidhar Nagore; Semarimal Vayas; Hiralal Patodi; Ramjedas Lavothi; Dhanlal Saraogi; W. D. Ghanekar; Tribhowandas Devakram; Javerilal V. Padsha; Harilal Contractor; Khimji Kuverji Ghiwala; Keshavlal Prajiwan; Vishwanath A. Vaidya; S. K. Kasar; Hargovind W. Shah; Odhavji Toolsidas Thakar; Rahimtoola Gigabhai.

FRENCH VICTORY AT VERDUN.

21 GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

A ZEPPELIN FELLED OFF JUTLAND COAST.

FRENCH VICTORY AT VERDUN.

ATTACKS ON CERNY PLATEAU REPULSED.

ENEMY RAILWAY STATIONS BOMBED.

21 GERMAN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 22.

A French communiqué says the Germans attacked at three different points on the Cerny plateau. Our fire twice broke up the waves which finally turned back after severe losses. The enemy counter-attacked with extreme violence north of Verdun at night, notably at the Avacourt wood and north of the Cumieres wood. Our fire broke up the assaulting troops who sustained heavy losses without any result.

We maintain all our gains which we are consolidating. We took 5,000 prisoners, including 116 officers yesterday.

The enemy aircraft at night bombarded our rear, particularly the prisoners collecting camp where a great number of prisoners were hit. Our aircraft bombarded the railway stations at Dun-sur-Meuse, Brieulles and Fleville and the dump of Bantheville where a great fire broke out, while in Belgium we bombarded the railway stations at Thorout, Roulers, Staden and Gits.

Our pilots yesterday brought down twenty-one German machines mostly totally destroyed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY GAS RESERVOIRS EXPLODED IN ST. HILAIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

A French communique says there was a somewhat great reciprocal artillery activity in the region of the Vauxaillon plateau, Cerny and Craonne. A destructive fire in the Champagne against the German organisation in the St. Hilaire sector caused the explosion of the gas reservoirs. Shortly afterwards, the scouting found the enemy trenches evacuated and full of Corpses.

SUCCESSFUL STAND AT VERDUN.

THE GREAT DECISION HAS COME IN THE WEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m. Aug. 22.

Everybody is delighted at the maintenance of yesterday's results at Verdun. The attack opened in the presence of General Petain, and Ministers Painleve and Thomas.

M. Marcel Hutin, writing in the "Echo de Paris," says the time has arrived for Germany to realise that the great decision has come not east but west. The coming victory will enable the Americans to be ready to participate in the final blow.

SUCCESSFUL FIGHTING ON VERDUN FRONT.

PROGRESS ON BOTH BANKS OF THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

On the Verdun front the battle continued at several points, but everywhere to our advantage. On the left of the Meuse we entirely occupy the Goose Hill and the Regneville village. On the right bank, by a brilliantly conducted attack, we conquered Samogneux, also the entire system of fortified trenches connecting the village with the organisation on Hill 344.

We repulsed the counter-attacks. We have taken more prisoners but they have not yet been counted.

GERMAN VERSION OF VERDUN VICTORY.

SOME ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Aug. 22.

A wireless German official telegram says: The battle of Verdun is going in our favour. The enemy penetrated the defensive zone at the Avocourt Wood and Morthomme.

A later German communiqué admits that the French have captured Morthomme, Hill 344 and a portion of the Fosee Wood. The French losses were high. The battle is developing and we anticipate a favourable result. The telegram declares that the offensive at Verdun was demanded by England.

CANADIAN ATTACK ROUND LENS.

DESPERATE HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

GERMANS FIGHT LIKE CORNERED RATS.

ENEMY BEATEN BACK.

FIGHTING STILL PROGRESSING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the Canadians round Lens launched another attack, converging upon the western environments of the town at half past four this morning. The dawn broke with a thick haze, and when the infantry went over the top, they saw masses of shadowy grey figures advancing towards them. The Germans had planned an attack at the identical moment with ours, and probably one of the most desperate hand-to-hand battles of the war ensued.

An eye-witness says the Germans fought like cornered rats. The struggle raged in the shell-torn, wire-encumbered no-man's land, bomb and bayonet being the principal weapons. The Canadians gradually beat the Germans back, and about fifteen minutes after the clash, the enemy were making a last stand on the parapet of their trench. Then they retreated as rapidly as possible into the ruins of Lens, and almost immediately a furious machinegun fire broke out.

The northern part of the Canadian attack from the direction of Cite St. Emile made good progress. Strict orders had been given that the advance should not be pushed beyond the given limits. The centre and southern portion of the attack was more fiercely resisted, and the latest news is that the fighting is still progressing. Good many prisoners, a large proportion of whom are wounded, have been brought in.

ENEMY POSITIONS NORTH OF LENS CAPTURED.

RAIDERS REPULSED NORTH-WEST OF MESSINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

A British communiqué says early this morning we attacked and captured the enemy's position on a front of 2,000 yards westward and north-westward of Lens. Heavy fighting occurred and continues.

We beat off two strong counter-attacks north-westward of Lens and our artillery broke up a third southward. We captured a number of prisoners. We repulsed raiders north-eastward of Messines.

Our aeroplanes were successful in spite of the enemy's aggressiveness. We brought down nine and drove down seven others. Four or ours are missing.

MILITARY HOSPITALS IN INDIA

ACCOUNT OFARRANGEMENTS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

In connection with the statement made by Surgeon-General MacNeece cited in the Mesopotamia Commission Report to the effect that there are practically not more than two or three up-to-date military hospitals in India, the "Pioneer" gives an account of the present hospital arrangements and medical facilities and says:—In connection with the arrangements for hospital and convalescent accommodation and equipment for the sick and wounded from field service, local military authorities have now, we are assured, full financial powers to provide against the emergency. So far from any deficiency being experienced we understand, provision for sick and wounded is largely in excess even at this season when the rates of invaliding from overseas is at its highest. Apart from the additional accommodation in the course of provision there are now, including beds for officers, 8,115 British war hospital beds, 10,570 Indian war hospital beds, 6,480 British convalescent beds and 13,500 Indian convalescent beds for invalids from field services. Eighteen ocean-going hospital ships have been provided and 11 ambulance (hospital) trains and over 200 motor ambulance cars are now in service in India. Amongst the more notable of the British war hospitals may be mentioned the "Victoria" (600 beds), "Freeman Thomas" (500 beds), "Alexandra" (618 beds) and "Baroda Hospital" for officers (75 beds), Bombay; British General Hospital, Deolali (3,000 beds), Deccan War Hospital, Poona, (1,000 beds), and Hislop War Hospital, Secunderabad (862 beds).

THE BIGGEST THING IN THE WAR.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH DASH.

WHOLE WESTERN FRONT ABLAZE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON. Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., Aug. 22.

With the opening of the Verdun offensive the whole western front from the sea to the Swiss frontier 440 miles long, is now ablaze. Unprecendented gunfire and bombing continue without ceasing day and night and pounding of guns is plainly audible in England. Artillery duel at Verdun is particularly stubborn as both sides with thousands of guns are well matched, but the French infantry's magnificent dash turned the scale. The battle is still in opening phases but the mere fact that the French have been able to take the offensive on a very great scale at Verdun is a dramatic illustration of the changes of the fortune of war since the Crown Prince's adventure in February 1916. Moreover the Germans at their very highest concentration at Verdun were never able to strike on both banks of the Meuse simultaneously as the French have done.

ITALIAN ADVANCE.

A telegram from Udine says that while the definite Italian objective is not yet clear the crossing of the Isonzo near Canale may threaten to envelop the entrenched camp of Tolmino. However the advance is confronted with many obstacles, the most formidable being Tolmino in the North and the Comen-Hermada line in the south. These are connected by a curtain of great mountains, chiefly Saute San Gabriele and Veetoiba groups forming a succession of bastions where it is difficult to say whether natural fortifications or artificial ones are stronger, the Hermada Heights held by the flower of the Austrian Army and bristling with batteries are the storm centre of the offensive. The Italians are attacking all round from Dosso Faite on the extreme left to Monfalcone and Grado. The Italians are confident of getting the heights this time.

Altogether, the western offensive is the biggest thing in the war and it will relieve the Russian and Roumanian fronts. There are already signs that it is severely taxing the resources of the German Staff, but its full effects will not be felt immediately.

FURTHER 10 MILLION AMERICAN LOAN TO BRITAIN.

MINORITY REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE URGES INCREASED TAXATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

A further ten million sterling has been loaned to Britain, making a total of 393 millions.

Mr. La Follette, in the Senate, presenting the minority report of the Finance Committee, urged increasing the estimated revenue from the War Tax Bill by three hundred million sterling, by greater taxation of the wealthy and the war profits. He predicted that in 1918 America's war expenses would reach from thirty to forty billion dollars.

DELHI CHIEFS' CONFERENCE

PROBABLE VISITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

As far as is at present known the following ruling princes and chiefs have intimated their intention of attending the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi which meets on November 5th, viz., the Maharajas of Benares, Cooch Behar, Gwalior, Kashmir, and Sikkim; the Rajas of Dhar, Rajgarh, Sailana, Sitamau, and Tippera and Rana of Barwani.

PERFECT BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

BOTH IN ARTILLERY PREPARATION AND MECHANICALLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Tageblatt's" military correspondent states that the British had 700 batteries in the small salient at Wytchaete. The British offensive was perfect not only in respect of artillery preparation but also mechanically.

BATTLE ON JULIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS CARRY DEFENCES BETWEEN CORITE AND SELO

10,103 MEN AND 243 OFFICERS CAPTURED.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACKS NEAR OTMAIO.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Aug. 22.

An Italian wireless communiqué says the battle on the Julian front continues uninterrupted. Our troops on the extreme right, in spite of undiminished resistance, are advancing successfully supported by floating and fixed batteries and monitors.

The struggle continues on the Carso plateau. In the coastal zone the enemy's line is beginning to bend and give way at various points. We carried the defences between Corite and Selo.

261 of our aeroplanes, flying over the battlefield, bombed the moving troops.

We captured, up to Monday night, 10,103 men and 243 officers.

We destroyed a storming party in the Lagarina valley and our counter-attack drove back the enemy south-eastward of Otmaio.

BRIDGING THE ISONZO.

SPLENDID EXPLOIT OF THE ENGINEERS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1 p.m. Aug. 22.

The "Tribuna" describes the splendid exploit of the engineers in bringing the Isonzo north of Anhovo. The construction was carefully and silently carried out during the night preceding the first day of the battle. The enemy opened fire when they became aware of what was in progress, but the engineers continued to work without being disconcerted. Sometimes smoke bombs were flung along the river banks to cover up the workers in smoke.

Directly the bridges were finished, the infantry crossed them between Tolmino and Anhovo, and were soon firmly established on the left on the Isonzo. The enemy thereupon strengthened the defences in four systems. Nevertheless the battle continued hotly. The aeroplanes gave inestimable aid, and dropped twenty-five tons of explosives.

NEW ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

COMMENTARY BY A MILITARY AUTHORITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 22.

Reuter has received from a competent military authority, a commentary on the new Italian offensive, in the course of which, he says there must be no talk of a march on Trieste. "I should call Italy and the Allies very fortunate if the immediate objectives are attained. These are, briefly, on the south the solid possession of Mount Hermada, which would furnish her with the necessary jumping-off point for a future definite push towards Trieste, or, if the events of the war should call her in another direction, with a sure defensive link in the Italian front on this side; in the centre, to assure the invulnerability of Gorizia and the bridgehead connection with it; on the north of the complete and indisputable possession with the most essential parts of the plateau of Bainsizza as the basis of future operations on a vaster scale, and as a mighty bulwark preventing the Austrians taking advantage of that wooded tableland to move their troops and supplies with impunity, which greatly helps their resistance."

ENEMY POSITIONS ON LOWER ISONZO BOMBED.

DOCKYARDS AT TRIESTE BOMBARDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

The British and the Italian monitors co-operating with the army on the 19th effectively bombarded the enemy positions on the lower Isonzo. Simultaneously, the Italian monitors bombarded the dockyards at Trieste. Subsequently they were unsuccessfully attacked by the hostile aircraft, one of which was brought down.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON BISTRITZA REPULSED,

TRENCHES NEAR FOCSANI-AJUA RAILWAY REGAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

A Russian wireless communiqué says we repulsed several enemy attacks on the Bistritza river. The enemy slightly advanced in the direction of Ocna. The fighting at the Staklerie factory continued all day with varying success. The enemy occupied after fierce attacks a small section of trenches in the region of Soveia.

The Roumanians, counter-attacking, reoccupied the trenches eastward of the Focsani-Ajua railway, and beat off the attacks westward.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN SALONIKA.

100,000 RENDERED HOMELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

It is officially confirmed that 100,000 persons are houseless in Salonika, including 40,000 Jews. There are no indications of foul play.

A ZEPPELIN FELLED OFF JUTLAND COAST.

BY BRITISH LIGHT FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

The Admiralty announces that our light forces operating off the Jutland coast this morning destroyed a zeppelin. There were no survivors.

AUSTRIAN FOOD SITUATOIN.

SERIOUS PLIGHT RELIEVED BY ROUMANIAN SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Aug. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

The President of the Austrian Food Board has publicly admitted that Austria would be in a desperate plight but for the Roumanian supplies. The Hungarian early potatoes failed, the fodder supplies are bad, and the oat harvest very poor.

TSAR REMOVED TO TOBOLSK.

IN INTERESTS OF HIS OWN SAFETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

It is officially announced at Petrograd that the Tsar was removed to Tobolsk in the interests of his own safety.

FALSE RUMOURS BY ENEMY.

The Exchange correspondent at Petrograd states that the commander of the Tenth Army has issued a statement that rumours of a German offensive on the Riga front have been spread by German agents in order to create panic and prevent the removal of troops to the fronts needing support. The concentration of the German artillery on the Roumanian front makes a Riga offensive impracticable.

CADORNA'S MASSED ARTILLERY.

COMPARABLE TO BRITISH GUNS ON SOMME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., Aug. 22.

Mr. Perceval Gibbon, telegraphing to the "Daily Chronicle" from the Italian front, says that Cadorna's massed artillery may be compared to the British guns on the Somme. The Italian grenadiers have participated in the furious fighting and been in and out of the triple line of defences on the Carso several times. The result is still in abeyance.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

DECISION TO SEND DELEGATES TO STOCKHOLM.

MR. HENDERSON'S PERSONAL STATEMENT.

MR. BARNES OPPOSES GOING TO STOCKHOLM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The adjourned Conference of the Labour Party to-day reaffirmed its decision to send delegates to Stockholm by card vote, the figures being 1,234,000 for and 1,231,000 against.

Mr. Henderson in the course of a personal statement denied that he had intentionally witheld any material information at the previous conference. He declared that M. Kerensky to-day favoured British representation at Stockholm. Mr. Henderson urged them not to insist on the withdrawal of the Labour members from the Government because that would be subversive of the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hutchinson, a member of the Executive, moved:—"This conference remains of the opinion that it is desirable that British Labour be represented at Stockholm in order that its opinions may not be misunderstood nor misrepresented. The Conference regrets the Government's intentions to refuse passports and requests that further representations be made on subject."

Mr. Fairchild, Socialist Party, moved in addition to the resolution that the policy of Labour being incompatible with the policy of the Government the Conference decides to withdraw the Labour representatives from participation in the Government.

Mr. Throne, M. P., opposed the resolution. He said there was only one man in Germany who could make peace, namely the Kaiser.

Mr. Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation, appealed to Mr. Fairchild to withdraw his addition and Mr. Fairchild agreed.

The amendment that the question of Stockholm be submitted to a referendum of Trade Unions affiliated to the Labour Party was defeated by card vote of a milion and a half of 920,000.

MR. BARNES' OPPOSITION.

Mr. George Barnes said in joining the War Cabinet he was acting in accordance with the expressed views of Labour. He believed that it would be a bad thing for Labour to leave the Government. He intended to continue to support the Government to establish the freedom of the world. (Cheers). He opposed going to Stockholm because no good would come of it. Germany had all to gain and nothing to lose by such a conference Before he accepted a seat in the War Cabinet he wrote to the Premier urging the retention of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Barnes finally affirmed that the sending of delegates to Stockholm would weaken the Government and a durable peace could not be secured by doing so. He did not object to consultation at a proper time [illegible]

RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF SOLDIERS' AND WORKMEN'S [illegible] AND ABILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

M. Miliukoff addressing the Municipal Council declared that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had neither the authority nor the ability to assure the defence of Russia. Its efforts had resulted in a fatal waste of time in discussion. He denied that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates represented anyone.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED AND INVALIDED OFFICERS.

APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR SERVICES IN INDIA, BURMA, ETC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

Mr. Montagu announces that in consultation with Mr. Walter Long a committee has been formed and will meet at the India Office in order to assist disabled and invalided officers, desirous of obtaining employment in India, Burma, the Eastern colonies and the Malay States. Applications from such officers of all branches of services with Indian or Eastern experience are invited.

THE GOKHALE TESTAMENT

MR. MONTAGU DEPRECATES DISCUSSION AT PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Aug. 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu deprecated a discussion at present of the Gokhale testament, but said that any document emanating from him must receive a very careful consideration.

DACCA NOTES.

THE CASE OF MOULVIE LEAKUT. HOSSEIN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DACCA, Aug. 9

The well-known Moulvie Leakut Hossein has been in trouble at Dacca. He came here some time ago and addressed a few open air meetings at the Coronation Park. But he has been arrested by the police and has been sent up for trial before Rai Bahadur Sures Chandra Singha, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca. The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution, are that he made incriminating speeches and abused Rai Bahadurs and Roy Sahebs as "Kutni Hathis (*Leader Elephants*, who help to catch other elephants). After a number of prosecution witnesses were examined a charge under Rule 23 of the Defence of India Act, was framed against the Moulvie. But the Moulvie pleaded "not guilty" and filed a written statement in which he said that his speeches were not incriminating. All that he had said was that the Government wants young men to join the Army, but C. I. D. dogs follow these young men. This means that Government does not trust the young men. So the young men, do not join the Army in large numbers. But if the Government would simply trust them, they will enlist in any numbers.

Rai Bahadur Sures Chandra Singha has found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

SCHEME OF REFORM.

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Aug. 21.

Among the resolutions passed at the non-Brahmin Conference were the following:—

While this Conference is convinced that the country is not at present ripe for complete Home Rule, it is of opinion that a liberal instalment of political reforms in all stages of Government is necessary so as to make the Government more responsible to the people of India, than at present, and to enable the people to gain experience in the methods of Self-Government and would suggest the following as a safe minimum for granting as soon as the war is over:—"The legislative councils, both imperial and provincial, should be enlarged so as to contain a substantial majority of elected members, provision being made for the due representation of all communities and interests in the constitution of electoral areas. Provision should be made for the representation of each district by at least one member. In the imperial and provincial governments the departments of local self-government, education, sanitation, agriculture, co-operation and registration should be placed entirely under the control of non-official members of the legislative councils, the administrative control of these departments being placed in Indian hands with a view to place these departments under the executive control of non-official members in the near future."

This Conference is of opinion that Government should, before passing final orders on the reforms to be introduced after the war, give an opportunity to the people to express their views by publishing their proposals. This Conference is of opinion that [illegible] reconstruction after the war India shall be accorded [illegible] with the self-governing countries.

INFURIATED HUNS' INCEN- DIARISM.

HOSPITALS SET FIRE TO; WOUNDED AND NURSES KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

Infuriated by the defeat at Verdun the Germans have committed fresh inexcusable crime. German aeroplanes last night set fire by means of incendiary bombs to three French hospitals full of wounded and machine-gunned medical officers rescuing the wounded from blazing buildings. The victims include seven medical officers and seven wounded killed and twenty medical officers and twelve wounded injured. The wounded were killed in their beds and a red cross nurse and a male nurse were killed at bedsides. There was no panic and wounded were able to walk assisted by rescuing comrades while the entire staff endeavoured to extinguish the flames. Although red crosses on roofs of buildings were most plainly visible in the glare of the conflagration the Germans returned a third time and bombarded the buildings.

POONA RACES.

(Continued from page 5.)

easily by 1 length from Fire Finch, Miss Rollestone ½ length behind.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 28 and Rs. 14.
Time:—1min. 2⅕secs.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF ROYALS, 7-8, Buckley ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s VELLARD, 7-8, Collis ... 2
Mr. Hammond's DURBAN, 8-4, Bowley ... 3
Did not run:—Zaki Pasha, Tammooz, Nawabzada.
Also ran:—Red Cross 9-6, Defender 7-11.
The Race:—As soon as they were sent away Ace of Royals assumed a lead which he kept until the winning post. In front of the member's stand Vellard hotly challenged but was beaten by a neck, 1 length, 2½ lengths.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 29-8; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14.
Time:—1min. 23secs.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

MR. MONTAGU'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

POLICY OF CONCILIATORY STATESMANSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The "Leader" welcomes the announcement of Mr. Montagu as a promise of a better day and expresses the hope that the Secretary of State will do what lies in one man's power to ease the situation in India. The announcement may be taken as a definite indication of his determination to pursue the policy of conciliatory statesmanship.

MADRAS PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

Commeting on Mr. Montagu's announcement the "Madras Maill" says:—If Mr. Montagu has in mind greater facilities for discussion, well and good. But if he thinks that a second short visit to India and contact with a few officials and educated Indians at Delhi will qualify to judge the situation accurately for himself, he is making a serious mistake."

The "Madras Times" says:—Reforms that are promised will probably not be satisfactory to those who have pledged themselves to approve of nothing short of the so called "demands," for the Secretary of State is convinced that progress can only be achieved by successive stages. But there is room to hope that a great body of people of India will recognise that there is to be a great step forward, none the less, and they will be sober-minded enough to be content with this big step forward even if the step is not so long a one as they would probably wish that the administration would take.

The "Hindu" says:—To be frank, this long waited for pronouncement smacks very much of gubernatorial utterances with which the Indian public have become only too familiar during the last few months. If the statement had been accompanied by release of persons interned on account of their close association with constitutional agitation in India and by a relaxation of repressive policy the present declaration of policy might have some chance of relieving the tension.

The "Indian Patriot" says:—After this announcement the virulence of the present agitation must disappear and those engaged in the propaganda might well formulate their views clearly and with due sense of responsibility.

CALCUTTA PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The "Statesman" says:—The method is not in itself bad. In consultation between Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy and his Council the situation in India could be discussed with fullness and frankness which are impossible in formal despatches or even in private telegrams. There is no reason indeed why Mr. Montagu should not have interviews with the rulers of Provinces and their Councils. But what is not desirable is that the Secretary of State should in any way supersede the Viceroy, the representative of the King Emperor in this country, or attempt to exercise functions which can be properly discharged only by experienced administrators to whom they have been entrusted. Not less objectionable than any interference with the Viceroy's prestige would be any attempt by Mr. Montagu to exercise in India those powers of decision and review which rightly belong to him in England. It must be confessed that at best his presence in India must tend to put the Government of India in a secondary place. At the worst the incursion of the Secretary of State may be a dangerous intrusion and the terms of the announcement made by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons suggest that he contemplates more extended examination of the political situation than he can safely undertake.

The "Englishman" writes:—This is bold departure from precedent, but it is a wise one and it has been announced in a manner that not only disarms criticism, but offers some guarantee that the future policy of the Government in regard to India will be guided by the exact knowledge of all circumstances and by a sympathetic regard for the opinions and interests of all classes. We could wish that the Secretary of State, entrusted with so important a mission, were a man of greater discretion and knowledge than Mr. Montagu, but it may reasonably be hoped that in association with level-headed men that are now in in the control of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments he will be able to gain a clearer perception of the problem of Indian reforms with which the Imperial Government has to deal. The success of the reforms, so far taken, however, is so questionable that many of us feel that the pace cannot at present be quickened to any very great extent without involving the administration of India in the grave risk of an extravagant disaster.

The "Empire" says:—We do not cherish the belief that Mr. Montagu's announcement will be as oil to all troubled waters of Indian politics. The Extremists are sure to take objection to the policy that the Governments of Britain and India are to be the "judges of time and measure of each advance," but to the patriot, who is working for the real advance of his country, Mr. Montagu's message will be a sufficient proof that satisfactory advance is within view.

The "Indian Daily News" says:—The danger which we forsee in the forthcoming visit of Mr. Montagu is that it will encourage even more extravagant hopes than have yet been raised, and consequent disappointment will be greater than ever and lead to even more provocative action.

The "Bengalee" says.—It is to be hoped that the voice of the people of India and their wishes will be a determining factor. We are promised responsible Government but it must be really responsible to the people. Let us have no shams or delusions. We can assure Mr. Montagu of an enthusiastic welcome and of the earnest and zealous co-operation of our people. We recognise in him a friend of India and of aspirations for liberty and constitutional freedom as equal subjects of the Crown. We are glad to find the proposals of the Government will be submitted for public discussion. Let us see to it that we are able to support our views by facts and figures and arguments which will convince the Secretary of State. Active and laborious preparation is necessary.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—Mr. Montagu's Indian reform proposals make one thing clear that the rulers have at last realised the absolute necessity of doing something to put a stop to the growing political discontent in India. This is a happy feature of the Secretary of State's announcement, but it is so vague and indefinite that one can scarcely make anything out of it. Yet there are ominous passages in it which will naturally give rise to misgivings in public mind. In the scheme of reform official opinion will play the supreme part though it may be modified here and there by popular voice. This is not only disappointing but distinctly against the principle recently laid down by the Prime Minister. A definite declaration of the nature of a responsible Government proposed and the time when it may be conferred should be made without delay. We may at once tell Mr. Montagu that nothing short of the Congress-League scheme to begin with will satisfy the leaders of India.

MR. MONTAGU'S APPOINTMENT.

REPLY TO BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, as President of the Bombay Presidency Association, sent on 18th July congratulatory cablegrams to the Premier and to Mr. Montagu on the appointment of the latter as Secretary of State for India. The reply of Mr. Lloyd George by a telegram to the Hon. Sir Dinsha has already been published. The following is the reply received by the last mail to the telegram sent to Mr. Montagu:—

India Office,
Whitehall, S. W. I.,
24th July, 1917.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to request that you will accept for yourself and convey to the Members of the Bombay Presidency Association the Right Hon. Edwin Montagu's sincere thanks for your kind telegram of congratulations which you were good enough to send, and which he much appreciates.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) J. R. DUNLOP SMITH,
Political, A. D. C.

The President,
The Bombay Presidency Association.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day's papers bring the most gratifying though unexpected news of Mr. Montagu's visit to India. The visit will no doubt be historic in the annals of the bureaucratic administration in India and I would humbly suggest that a meeting be arranged in Bombay for his interview with the leaders of Indian political thought, i.e., the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the All-India Moslem League.

I sincerely hope that the leaders will arrange a meeting like this as, the discussion in and decision of such a meeting will be of vital importance to the future of India, and the present political situation demands such a meeting most urgently.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. WAGLE.

Girgaum, Bombay, Aug. 21.

ARMY COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Commenting on the grant of commissions in the Army to Indians, the "Englishman" says:—It is a momentous step and it is only in the fitness of things that the beginning should be a small one. The concession may be taken as a great compliment to the Indian Army which has borne itself well in many fields, but it means a great departure which is bound to have a profound effect on the efficiency of the Army. One may hope, however, the greatest care will be exercised in the selection of Indian officers. We think it would be a good thing for some years to come, at all events, if grant of commissions were expressly limited to those who have served in the present war and to descendants.

The "Bengalee" says:—We hope that the test or qualifications will be insisted upon such as may be within the reach of Indians who may aspire to these positions. We trust the bar which is now imposed upon Indian candidates for the Indian Civil Service by examination in London alone, will not stand in the way of Indians aspiring for commissions in the Army.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—It is something that the right of the Indian to commissioned rank in his Majesty's Army has at last been recognised in practice. The appointment of nine Indian officers is only a drop in the ocean. It is an open secret that Mr. Chamberlain was strongly for removing, but the Government of India stood in the way. We trust Mr. Montagu will be more successful.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

ENGLISH V. VERNACULAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

At the Educational Conference, continuing the discussion, Mr. Sivakumara Sastri said, as it was necessary that boys should have as good a command of English as of their own mother tongue, it was necessary that the commencement should be made as early as possible. The Direct Method had been employed in Madras and he thought it was a success. Boys in Madras were able to talk very freely and their English was by no means unidiomatic. It was his experience that students educated in vernacular schools, while good at non-language subjects were at a disadvantage when English had to be studied. He would employ the direct method and added that in Madras there was quite a number of trained men.

Mr. Sesha Ayyar said that the old method of beginning both languages simultaneously was better than the present one, where English was postponed till the 4th year. The direct method was much superior to the old translation method of teaching English and he thought that with one or two trained and enthusiastic teachers the system could be carried on.

Mr. Richey said if they commenced teaching English quite early in the school career of boys, it was apt to over-shadow the vernaculars and thus tend to make the education imparted rather one-sided. Further it would be costlier to poor parents. He thought the better the teacher the shorter would be the period required for him to train up boys. Mr. Richey would not insist on having only graduates trained in the direct method of teaching.

MR. HORNELL ON THE PRACTICE IN BENGAL.

Mr. Hornell said that while there was no question of yet further postponing than at present the commencement of English, the argument for beginning earlier had not been established. In Bengal the direct method of teaching was not very much employed. Regarding the method of teaching English Mr. Hornell said they should adopt the inductive method. Again their aim should be to teach the English language, rather than English literature. Both oral and written methods should be adopted.

The Hon. Fazali Hussain submitted that a five years' course of vernacular education should precede any instruction in English. There was no use, he submitted, of learning English as a language. The products of present system were not distinguished by any marked grasp of either vehicles of thought and some held that an unnatural system had deprived the boys of even one single vehicle of thought. Mr. Hussain remarked that the desire to extend the vernacular course to five years was personal, but in deference to public opinions he would limit it to four years.

EFFICIENCY OF DIRECT METHOD.

Dealing with the direct method of teaching English, he said its efficiency depended upon men to whose charge it was entrusted and the direct method of all things required a better type of teacher and that meant money. Now, were private institutions able to bear the increased outlay? He emphasised that what they wanted was a good command of English, enabling them to take in all that was good in Western thought. No higher standard of excellence need be aimed at, for one trained graduate would be sufficient for each school. Vernacular scholars did remarkably well in all subjects except English and their mental equipment was far superior to English educated boys. Bakshi Ram Ratan said that as some grounding in vernacular was necessary before taking up English, the fourth primary school would be just the class when it would be profitable to begin English. Mr. Hussain had said that after five years' vernacular course only should English be begun, but seeing that at the end of that period one out of five students left the school and seeing that the English picked up in last two years was not absolutely worthless, he would like English to be begun in the fourth primary. The direct method was better than the translation method as it enabled the boys to speak better and take more interest in their studies generally. Vernacular scholars were good in all except English. Oral teaching was good, but the pleasure of boys in possession of books should not be ignored.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Secondary School Education Conference met again yesterday morning and resumed discussion on the group of questions relating to the teaching of English. Mr. Abdur Raoof said English should be begun as early as possible, but doubted the wisdom of teaching a foreign language like that prior to the pupil's getting a good grounding in the vernaculars. Hence he would begin English from the 4th year. Speaking generally a boy taking the vernacular course would be better equipped in all subjects except English and he would have also more leisure at his disposal. The direct method was the better one.

STANDPOINT OF BOYS.

The Rev. W. Meston said the whole question should be viewed from the standpoint of boys and while some of them would go up to the University, others would discontinue studies after their high school course. From the point of view of both, it was necessary that they should have a good knowledge of English. Therefore he would begin the study of English as early as possible, the beginning time, of course, varying largely with the conditions prevailing in different localities and also on the competency of teachers available. There was, he declared, no question of postponing yet the further teaching of English. The only point was, in Madras at any rate, whether it could not be begun earlier. The vernaculars, he said, would not suffer in any way owing to this. The only remedy for the state of affairs was to begin English as early as possible. He thought it was not merely a question of English *versus* vernaculars, but one of outlook on life in general.

Mr. Stone said you could not really begin English too soon and stated whatever conflict there might be between English and the vernaculars could be avoided by beginning early. With the improvement of teachers there would not be any difficulty in doing so. The direct method was no doubt an excellent one, but it must not be ridden to death. Properly graduated text books were necessary.

GROUNDING IN VERNACULARS ESSENTIAL.

Mr. R. B. Dwarka Nath said the grounding in the vernaculars was an essential condition for learning a foreign language, but he said English should be begun as early as possible. There was, moreover, a continuous deterioration in the standard of English due to the bad teaching of English. The teachers in general were ill-paid and ill-equipped. Things were mending in the case of Government schools, but were as bad as ever in aided schools. Multiplicity of books tended further to handicap the progress of students and he pleaded, therefore, for a complete recasting of the curriculum. Students of vernacular schools were deficient in English, but were better than the rest in mathematics and vernaculars. Only a beginning has been made in teaching English by the direct method and the translation method should be kept up side by side. He would recommend that in every Government school at divisional headquarters there should be a man of T. E. S. and other aided schools should be enabled to have as good teachers as possible. The whole question was a financial one and Government should not grudge further support.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT FROM MATHERAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with very great interest the correspondence appearing in your esteemed paper about the sanitation of, and other important matters in, Matheran, which are of public importance to the people visiting Matheran and its lessees in particular. It has lately come to my knowledge that the Municipality of Matheran is erecting a market at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000. The said market when complete is to be named "Murison Market" after the well known and popular Superintendent, Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S., who is at present serving his country in the war.

There is a rumour in this connection that the name of Major Murison is to be deleted and the new market is to be named after a Parsi lady, in face of a resolution passed by the Matheran Municipality, and carried unanimously at its meeting held on 7th November, 1914, viz., that the building or buildings erected or to be erected at any time hereafter shall only be called by the general name of "Murison Market." People visiting Matheran must have seen the large board put up near the bazaar and painted "Murison Market." What does it mean, Sir? It shows the real intention of the Municipality to put their resolution into force and let the public know that the place is named after a very popular and energetic Superintendent, who is temporarily relieved from Matheran for war duties, but to whom the people and visitors of Matheran will gladly extend their welcome as soon as the war is over, or even before that, if the Government be so pleased.

If the above rumour is correct, the ratepayers of Matheran should join me in submitting a strong protest against the acceptance of the proposed alluring sum of Rs. 10,000 that is being offered by the donor, and firmly stick to the words of the resolution and carry out the same in its entirety. The generous Parsi donor might spend the amount after a better cause by establishing convalescent homes and such other useful charities at Matheran.

In connection with this work of the market which is now going on, it would be in the interest of the ratepayers to know, as the sum to be spent on the "Murison Market" will be utilised from the municipal funds, under whose supervision the said work is carried on, the stubborn report being that this work requiring a qualified engineer, is being supervised by a Parsi shopkeeper of Matheran, who is paid Rs. 50 per month for supervision. As a matter of fact the Municipality should engage a competent surveyor to undertake this responsible work.

Will the Collector and the Acting Commissioner be good enough to enquire into the matter?—Yours, etc.,

A LEASEHOLDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my letter which appeared in your yesterday's issue I had mentioned under clause B that by a meeting of the Matheran Municipality held on the 26th March, 1916, a person was appointed a member of the School Committee by a resolution supported by only three councillors whereas the District Municipal Act required this resolution to be supported by four councillors. In this connection I beg to point out that this meeting was an "Adjourned Meeting" (held on Sunday) of the previous day meeting held on the 25th March, 1916. It appears that all the resolutions passed in the two meetings of the 25th and 26th March, 1916, have all been wrongly incorporated in the minutes of the 25th March, 1916.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. CHINOY,
Architect.

375, Hornby Row,
Fort, Aug. 22nd.

AGAINST HOME RULE AGITATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

At a meeting of Zemindars and others in Bulandshahr with Nawab Ahmad Said Khan in the chair, the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting of Zemindars and other prominent gentlemen considers the present unrest and agitation in favour of Home Rule to be injurious to the interests of India and emphatically protests against it. The reforms now contemplated by the British Government will be welcomed by us."

ADDITIONAL GROUND NEAR LENS SECURED.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We maintained our positions captured yesterday morning on the outskirts of Lens and made further progress at certain points. We secured additional ground north-westward and northward of Lens as a result of heavy fighting in which we repulsed strong counter-attacks. There was great artillery activity eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

NEW ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

IMPRESSIVE COOPERATION OF DIRIGIBLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

The correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" states that dirigibles are cooperating impressively in the new offensive. During bombardment in the region of Tolmino a dirigible bombed the quarters of the Austrian command. A series of formidable lines in the central sector of the Carso and section on the slopes of Hermada have been captured.

ENEMY AIRSHIPS OVER YORKSHIRE COAST.

SLIGHT DAMAGE CAUSED AND ONE MAN INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

The Press Bureau states that enemy airships appeared over the Yorkshire coast last night. One attacked the mouth of the Humber and dropped bombs and then went out to the sea. Anti-aircraft guns opened fire. A slight damage was caused and a man was injured.

HOSTILE AEROPLANES APPROACH KENT.

TWO RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

The Press Bureau states that enemy aeroplanes approached Kent near Ramsgate at ten this morning. The Flying Corps and Naval Air Service met them and heavily engaged the raiders preventing them from penetrating inland. A small party of raiders flew to Margate and turned homeward. The remainder skirted the coast southward to Dover. Bombs were dropped at Dover and Margate and three were killed and two injured. A slight damage was caused. Our anti-aircraft gunfire and aeroplanes brought down two of the raiders.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED OFFICERS.

INVITATION TO BANKS AND FIRMS HAVING BRANCHES IN EAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

In his statement in the House of Commons regarding the employment of disabled officers Mr. Montagu said that the banks and firms having branches in the East who were in a position to offer such employment were similarly invited to communicate with the India Office when they would be placed in direct communication with approved applicants with all essential information regarding them. He did not anticipate, however, that many such candidates were likely to be immediately available.

OVERPOWERING FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

TREMENDOUS OPERATION OF MONSTER FRENCH GUNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

A French semi-official account of the battle of Verdun shows that the enemy meant to resist to the utmost and had five divisions in reserve. Four hundred batteries deluged the French batteries and first lines with tear-shells and gas-shells but the French opening of bombardment on Friday was very violent, overpowering the enemy's artillery. Monster French 370 millimetre guns annihilated the enemy's village fortresses, while 400 millimetre mortars pounded the immense citadel of Morthomme. The effectiveness of the French bombardment was evidenced even before the attack by the surrender of a number of Germans including a whole platoon.

GRAND CROSS OF BATH.

CONFERRED BY KING ON MR. GERARD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, August 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 23.

The "Daily Mail" states that the King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on Mr. Gerard in recognition of his services on behalf of the prisoners of war.

PRESENT-DAY INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

MR. MONTAGU'S SCATHING STRICTURES.

"TOO WOODEN AND TOO ANTEDILUVIAN."

FARCE OF INDIAN BUDGET DEBATES.

DEFENCE OF LORD HARDINGE.

MORAL OF MESOPOTAMIA.

It will be remembered that in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on 12th July on the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, Mr. E. S. Montagu, in defending Lord Hardinge against unjust attacks dealt with the whole system of the present-day Indian administration, which he characterised as "too wooden, too iron, too inelastic, too anti-diluvian, to be any use for the modern purposes we have in view," and which he said had got to be explored in the light of the Mesopotamia Commission. We publish here a full report of Mr. Montagu's speech on the occasion.

Mr. Montagu: I think in the first instance that I should ask the occupants of the Front Bench if they would, at some convenient time, give us some explanation of the absence from this Debate of the Secretary of State for India. I feel quite certain that there must be some good reason.

The First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir E. Carson): I have sent for him.

Sir C. Henry: He was here.

Sir J. D. Rees: He was here all the time.

Mr. Montagu: The first consideration which I would like to address to the House is that we are discussing the second occasion which has arisen during the War in which politicians, soldiers, doctors, and Civil servants come in for severe censure. This country, which started at the beginning of the War wholly unprepared for, and wholly unexpectant of a conflict of this kind, has, despite the atmosphere of self-criticism in which we live, somehow or other through all these mistakes and muddles, developed into the terror of all our enemies, and the most conspicuous enemy and the most successful enemy that Germany possesses. It does seem to me that that is a remarkable fact. When we consider the Reports of Commissions of this kind, after all, we are now discussing one phase in the most successful campaign of the War, the one campaign in which the objective has been achieved. To-day the British flag is flying at Bagdad. Where else has there been any comparable success? And these are only the early stages which played a preliminary part in that great success which has been won by General Maude. I agree with the hon. Gentleman who spoke last and my hon. and gallant Friend (Colonel Sir M. Sykes) who spoke from the Back Bench opposite. There are many grave disadvantages in the appointment of these Commissions. As my hon. and gallant Friend said they are bound by their terms of reference to act exactly as the Allies have acted throughout this War, and to consider separately little bits of the picture rather than bring it into true perspective with all the other events which are happening in other parts of the world. After all, if our conspicuous success had been continuous, if General Nixon had reached Bagdad without a reverse, would there ever have been a Mesopotamia Commission? And yet there is no comment upon the fact that just after the battle of Ctesiphon—I think I am right in the date—Gallipoli was evacuated and the whole picture was changed by the liberation of the Turkish forces in the Peninsula. That is my first criticism on the Commission, that you cannot get a true perspective by examining as an isolated thing one theatre of the world War; and the second point that I make against these Commissions has been rendered obvious by all the discussion which took place in the early part of the afternoon. As a result of the publication of the Report, necessarily without evidence, serious charges are made against individuals, who have never had an opportunity of learning the evidence against them.

A DANGEROUS PROCEDURE.

The result is that if you wish to take action against these individuals you are confronted with difficulties with which my right hon. and learned Friend dealt earlier this afternoon, and I submit that if you are going to have any further proceedings it would have been far better to postpone the question until your sittings are completed, because now, whatever Court sits, it must not only have the prejudice of this discussion, but the prejudice of the public discussion upon the Report. I join with my right hon. and learned Friend beside me in his suggestion tha of the two alternatives offered that of the right hon. Gentleman the Attorney-General is much the more satisfactory. My third complaint against this Commission is that in the terms of reerence they are asked to attach responsibility to departments of the Government, but what the Commission did was to attach responsibility not to departments of the Government, but to individuals. The House and the country are sapping in that way the whole service of co-operative effort and departmental responsibility in this country. Men are asking for instructions in writing, men are safeguarding themselves by letters and by minutes, men dare not give advice because they are afraid of a Commission sitting upon their action. Under the old system the Parliamentary Chief of the Department was responsible for what occurred, and under his rule he cloaked with his authority all those who worked for him. Has that gone by the board? This man and that man may come to be censured, although working seriously and courageously to the best of his endeavour. I believe that by that means you are doing irreparable injury to our system of government; and you want to weigh that well against any good you can achieve on the other side.

DEFENCE OF SIR JOHN NIXON.

After all, do not let us pass a verdict upon the share of these men in this story because of the fact that we know now that in this part of the campaign, at all events, they were defeated. Do not let us punish men for failure. After all, when was it that the serious defects in the equipment and the plans of the advance on Bagdad really became obvious? I do not say that there were not serious shortages, horrible shortages of necessary supplies, before they could be successful, but what I do say is that if there had been no defeat at Ctesiphon, and if General Nixon had succeeded in getting to Bagdad, most of the evils which overtook the Army in retreat would not have occurred. Therefore, the greatest charge that you can bring against General Nixon is that he failed to obtain success and took serious risks. I do not believe that you will ever beat the Germans unless you take risks, and I think at any rate that the Press atmosphere, if not the House of Commons atmosphere, on this Report is a direct invitation to everybody to take no risks at all. Supposing which God forbid!—we should have a similar Commission on affairs in Palestine; in the one case it would be that the advance was too quick, and in the other that the advance was possibly too slow. After all, has anybody, read paragraph 9, page 18, of the Report, where it describes General Nixon going in the direction of Nasariyeh. The paragraph says:—

"The heat was terrific; still General Nixon deemed it expedient to carry on the enterprise. Major-General Gerringe, who was in charge of this column, succeeded in capturing Nasariyeh on 25th July, with 950 prisoners, seventeen guns and much booty. These operations were initiated by the General on the spot, supported by the Commander-in-Chief and Viceroy of India, and acquiesced in by the Secretary of State. They appeared to us to be sound from both a military and political view. Our casualties amounted to 533 of all ranks."

In that cold and colourless language is described one of the most courageous and brilliantly executed exploits in all war, accompanied by General Sir John Nixon, who has served his country well, who has served it with distinction, and who has played a vital part in the greater successes of his better equipped successors, and certainly he ought not to be censured and punished and driven out of the Army on the isolated circumstances after the battle of Ctesiphon, but we should acknowledge the incomparable services which that same soldier has rendered to his country.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

From Sir John Nixon I will turn to Lord Hardinge. There can be no doubt in the mind of anybody who is acquainted with recent occurrences in India, that Lord Hardinge when he left India left it, by the universal opinion of all Indians, certainly by the overwhelming majority of Indians, people and princes, as the most popular Viceroy of modern times. There have been strong predecessors of his, but when he came to India irritation was rife, public opinion had been slighted and ignored; he showed himself from the beginning to the end of his viceroyalty to be a Viceroy upon whose sympathy and assistance Indians could rely, not only in India but in the whole world, and, as my hon. Friend has said, through personal bereavement and attempted assassinations, he stuck to his post to the end of his prolonged term, never faltering, never losing courage, and he left having achieved much for India, and now he is censured by this document for what, for the fact that he relied too much upon those who had been chosen to give him military advice. Among many things we have never decided in this country are the relations between politicians and soldiers. On the same day you may read two newspapers; sometimes, I think, you will read in one newspaper trenchant criticisms against the Government for overruling or disregarding or attempting to hamper the action of their military advisers and on the other hand you will find peremtory demands that they should hamper, overrule or criticise their military advisers. The two accusations are not in harmony with one another, and the true relation of the responsibility of politicians and soldiers has never been satisfactorily decided in this country, so far as I know, by any Government. But the mistake that Lord Hardinge made, if it be a mistake, is the same mistake as my right hon. Friend made when he relied upon Lord French and Sir Douglas Haig, and the same mistake which I presume the present Prime Minister is making when he relies now on the advice of Sir Douglas Haig. May I give an analogy of what I mean? When we were told the other day that the defence of London against air raids depends upon the number of aeroplanes wanted at the front, who says how many aeroplanes are wanted in France?—the Commander-in-Chief.

REAL CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Supposing a committee of inquiry sitting afterwards discovered that in a particular month—I do not make the allegation for one moment—that there was certain aeroplanes which might have been used for the defence of London lying idle in a particular part of the front, would the responsibility be that of Sir Douglas Haig or the Prime Minister? What is the alternative to a politician relying on his military advisers? If he cannot trust them, let him choose others. All I say is that Lord Hardinge's reliance upon Sir Beauchamp Duff is not different from that of my right hon. Friend opposite. Lord Hardinge in this regard cannot be treated as an isolated figure. I think the real charge against the Indian Government is a charge in which I want to include Lord Hardinge and my right hon. Friend opposite and his predecessor in office, Lord Crewe. It is so easy to be wise after the event. The real charge against the Indian Administration seems to me to be this: At the beginning of the War I believe there was too great doubt of the loyalty and co-operation of the Indian people. The "Times" newspaper, day after day for sessions and months past, had articles pointing out that sedition was supposed to be rife. It loomed certainly much too large in the discussions of this House. It misled the Germans into thinking India was disloyal, and the deliberate policy of the Government in regard to India during the War seems to me to have been, let us make the least contribution as we dare as far from India as is possible. Keep the War away from India; we will take Indian soldiers and put them into France, and lend Indian civilians to the Home Government. India geographically as a country should be content with defending its own frontiers, and in maintaining order—a very great responsibility—inside the continent of India.

POLICY OF DISTRUST.

Apart from that, it was to do nothing near itself in the War. The people of India were even not asked to contribute to the War, although they asked Parliament that they should be allowed to contribute. I am told that volunteers were asked for in Bengal for certain purpcses, and afterwards were told they were wanted. I am talking now of the beginning of the War. The policy was that we did not know whether India should co-operate in this War or not; we did not trust them; we dare not trust them—I am not criticising them from that point of view—let us keep the War far from India. Then events proved that the Indian people were anxious to co-operate, and the share of the Indian people in this War, from the beginning to the end, has always been greater than the share of the Indian Government in this War, and always more willing than the share of the Indian Government. When this atmosphere had been created, when Indian troops had been sent to France and Indian civilians sent here, and when India, as Lord Hardinge said, had been "bled white," suddenly there comes a change of policy, and we have this expedition to Bagdad, a complete reversal of policy, unaccompanied, so far as I can see, with any big enough effort to put the Government and organisation of India, which was then on a peace footing, on a war footing, for an aggressive war comparable to the change in policy. Therefore, the machinery was overturned; there was no equipment for war, and when expeditions were sent abroad they ought to have been equipped in a way comparable to the equipment of the expeditionary forces in this country an in our Dominions. As a matter of fact, here comes what I regard a true reduction from this source. The machinery of government in this country, with its unwritten constitution, and the machinery of government in our Dominions has proved itself sufficiently elastic, sufficiently capable of modification, to turn a peace-pursuing instrument into a war-making instrument.

GOVERNMENT TOO ANTE-DILUVIAN.

It is the Government of India alone which does not seem capable of transformation, and I regard that as based upon the fact that the machinery is statute written machinery. The Government of India is too wooden, too iron, too inelastic, too antediluvian, to be of any use for the modern purposes we have in view. I do not believe that anybody could ever support the Government of India from the point of view of modern requirements. But it would do. Nothing serious had happened since the Indian mutiny, the public was not interested in Indian affairs, and it required a crisis to direct attention to the fact that the Indian Government is an indefensible system of government. I remember when I first came to the House, when my hon. Friend opposite, he will perhaps forgive me for reminding him of the fact, and I were members, of one of those Committees which Members of Parliament form themselves into, and he spent the whole of his time in trying to direct his colleagues' attention to the necessity of thinking about India. He urged people to go to the Debates about it. I was one of those whom he got to go to the early Debates, when Lord Morley took charge of its affairs. Was he successful? Does anybody remember the Indian Budget Debates before the War? Upon that day the House was always empty. India did not matter, and the Debates were left to people on the one side who their enemies sometimes called "bureaucrats," and on the other side to people whom their enemies sometimes called "seditionists," until it almost came to be disreputable to take part in Indian Debates. It required a crisis of this kind to realise how important Indian affairs were. After all, is the House of Commons to be blamed for that? What was the Indian Budget Debate? It was a purely academic discussion which had no effect whatever upon events in India, conducted after the events that were being discussed, had taken place. How can you now defend the fact that the Secretaries of State for India alone of all the occupants of the Front Bench, with the possible exception of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, are not responsible to this House for their salaries, and do not come here with their Estimates in order that the House of Commons may express its opinion?

Mr. Dillon: I have said so over and over again in this House.

Mr. Montagu: I know, and I am not blaming anybody for it. What I am saying now is in the light of these revelations of this inelasticity of Indian government, however much you could gloss over those indefensible proceedings in the past, the time has now come to alter them. Does the hon. Member resent my advocacy of a change

Mr. Dillon: For twenty years a small group of us have been demanding that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be put on the Estimates and the two Front Benches always solidly combined against us.

Sir J. D. Rees: Was there not justification for that in the tone of the Debates?

Mr. Dillon: That may be your opinion.

Mr. S. MacNeill: You (Sir J. D. Rees) contributed very largely.

Mr. Montagu: The tone of those Debates was unreal, unsubstantial and ineffective. If Estimates for India, like Estimates for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Colonial Secretary were to be discussed on the floor of the House of Commons, the Debates on India would be as good as the Debates on foreign affairs.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

After all, what is the difference? Has it ever been suggested to the people of Australia that they should pay the salary of the Secretary of State for the Colony. Why should the whole cost of that building in Charles Street, including the building itself, be an item of the Indian taxpayers burden rather than of this House of Commons and the people of the country? If I may give one example of the inconvenience of the existing system, I would refer to the Indian Cotton Duties debate which occurred in this House this year. The Cotton Duties had been imposed and there was no possible way of undoing that. That is the attitude in which we always debate Indian affairs. You have got no opportunity of settling the policy. It has been sometimes questioned whether a democracy can rule an Empire. I say that in this instance the democracy has never had the opportunity of trying. But even if the House of Commons were to give orders to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State is not his own master. In matters vitally affecting India, he can be overruled by a majority of his Council. I may be told that the cases are very rare in which the Council has differed from the Secretary of State for India. I know one case anyhow, where it was a very near thing, and where the action of the Council might without remedy have involved the Government of India in a policy out of harmony with the declared policy of the House of Commons and the Cabinet. And these gentlemen are appointed for seven years, and can only be controlled from the Houses of Parliament by Resolution carried in both Houses calling on them for their resignations. The whole system of the India Office is designed to prevent control by the House of Commons for fear that there might be too advanced a Secretary of State. I do not say that it is possible to govern India through the intervention of the Secretary of State with no expert advice, but what I do say is that in this epoch now after the Mesopotamia Report, he must get his expert advice in some other way than by this Council of men, great men though no doubt they always are, who come home after lengthy service in India to spend the first years of their retirement as members of the Council of India. No wonder that the practice of telegrams backward and forward and of private telegrams, commented upon by the Mesopotamia Report, has come into existence.

APOTHEOSIS OF CIRCUMLOCUTION.

Does any Member of this House know much about procedure in the India Office, how the Council sits in Committees, how there is interposed between the Civil servant and the political chiefs the Committee of the India Council, and how the draft on some simple question comes up through the Civil servant to the Under-Secretary of State, and may be referred back to the Committee which sends it back to him, and it then goes to the Secretary of State, who then sends it to the India Council, which may refer it back to the Committee, and two or three time in its history may go backwards and forwards. I say that that is a system so cumbrous, so designed to prevent efficiency and change that in the light of these revelations it cannot continue to exist. I speak very bitterly, and I speak with some feeling on this subject, for in the year 1912 a very small modification in this machinery was attempted by Lord Crewe, and a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons. On the motion of Lord Curzon, it was thrown out on Second Reading in another place. Its authorship was attributed to me, and I was supposed to have forced it on my Noble Chief, because I found that the machinery of the India Office was not good for my own purposes. My only desire then, as it is now, was to try and find something which had some semblance of speedy action. Government offices are often accused of circumlocution and red tape. I have been to the India Office and to other offices. I tell this House that the statutory organisation of the India Office produces an apotheosis of circumlocution and red tape beyond the dreams of any ordinary citizen. Now I will come to one particular detail of the India Office administration before I pass from this subject. I think the Mesopotamia Report stigmatises the conduct of the Stores Department as in one respect unbusinesslike. The Stores Department of the India Office is a Department whose sole function—a most important function certainly—is the purchase of million of pounds worth of equipment for the Indian Army, clothing and such like. It is presided over by a Civil servant. In the year 1912 or 1913 a vacancy occurred in that office, and it was suggested then that the proper man to superintend mere purchasing operations of that kind was a business man, an institution of the policy always associated with the Prime Minister. Great difficulties appeared in the way of the appointment of a business man, and a Civil servant was appointed. But it was agreed then that the next occupant of the office should be a business man. My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State told me yesterday that a Civil servant had again been appointed

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Chamberlain): I never heard of any such agreement.

WHOLE SYSTEM AT FAULT.

Mr. Montagu: My right hon. Friend is not responsible for any agreement come to by his predecessor. I say it was then agreed as a policy that a business man should be appointed to succeed the Civil servant. I am only giving this history to point out that now, after the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission, I would suggest to him that the time has come to abolish the Stores Department of the India Office, when the work that it is doing of clothing the Indian Army is comparable entirely to the work which is now being done by the Ministry of Munitions and the War Office for equipping our own Armies and the Armies of our Allies, and that the sooner all these multifarious supply Departments are abolished and the whole business concentrated under one roof and under one office the more efficient will the supplies be. I come now to the question of the Government of India from India. I think that the control of this House over the Secretary of State ought to be more real, and I would say further that the independence of the Viceroy from the Secretary of State ought to be much greater. You cannot govern a great country by the despatch of telegrams. The Viceroy ought to have far greater powers devolved to him than is at present the case. When I say that I do submit that you cannot leave the Viceroyalty as it is. Are there four much more busy men in this country than his Majesty the King, the Prime Minister, who sits opposite, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Speaker of the House of Commons? Yet the analogous positions of these four posts are held by one man in India, and he is expected to be responsible and closely to investigate the conduct of a great expedition like this! You cannot find an individual who can undertake the work. Your executive system in India has broken down because it is not constituted for the complicated duties of modern government. But you cannot reorganise the Executive Government of India, remodel the Viceroyalty, and give the Executive Government more freedom from this House of Commons and the Secretary of State unless you make it more responsible to the people of India. Really the whole system has got to be explored in the light of the Mesopotamian Commission. It has proved to be of too much rigidity.

DEMAND FOR HOME RULE.

My hon. and gallant Friend opposite in his Minority Report, I think—certainly in the questions he has asked in this House—seems to advocate a complete Home Rule for India. I do not believe there is any demand for that in India on a large scale. I do not believe it will be possible, or certainly be a cure for these evils.

Commander Wedgwood: I want that to be the goal towards which we are driving.

Mr. Montagu: As a goal! I see a different picture! I see the great self-governing Dominions and Provinces of India organised ad co-ordinated with the great Principalities, the existing Principalities—and perhaps new ones—not one great Home Rule country, but a series of self-governing Provinces and Principalities, federated by one central Government. But whatever be the object of your rule in India the universal demand of those Indians whom I have met and corresponded with is that you should state it. Having stated it, you should give some instalment to show that you are in real earnest, some beginning of the new plan which you intend to pursue that gives you the opportunity of giving greater representative institutions in some form or other to the people of India, of giving them greater control of their Executive, of remodelling the Executive that affords you the opportunity of giving the Executive more liberty from home, because you cannot leave your harrassed officials responsible to two sets of people. Responsibility here at home was intended to replace or to be a substitute for responsibility in India. As you increase responsibility in India you can lessen that responsibility at home.

But I am positive of this, that your great claim to continue the illogical system of government by which you have governed India in the past is that it was efficient. It has been proved to be not efficient. It has been proved to be not sufficiently elastic to express the will of the Indian people; to make them into a warring nation as they wanted to be. The history of this War shows that you can rely upon the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Empire—if you ever before doubted it! If you want to use that loyalty you must take advantage of that love of country which is a religion in India, and you must give them that bigger opportunity of controlling their own destinies, not merely by councils which cannot act, but by control, by growing control, of the Executive itself. Then in your next war—if we ever have war—in your next crisis, through times of peace, you will have a contented India, an India equipped to help. Believe me, Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of expediency, it is not a question of desirability. Unless you are prepared to remodel, in the light of modern experience, this century-old and cumbrous machine, then I believe, I verily believe, that you will lose your right to control the destinies of the Indian Empire.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The monsoon has given rain over a large area, including north-east of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, North Bengal, south-east Punjab, Rajputana, Berar, west coast of the Peninsula and Bombay Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, North-west Frontier Province, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy and Moulmein three inches, Rangoon five, Maymyo and Jalpaiguri one, Hazaribagh and Gorakhpur three, Bahraich and Bareilly one, Mukteswar two, Chakrata and Mussooree three, Ambala one and a half, Dera Ismail Khan and Jodhpur one, Mount Abu one and a half, Ajmer and Akola two, Khandwa, Saugor, Nagpur and Chanda one, Bombay, Marmagoa and Karwar two, Ahmednagar three, Nizamabad two, and Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Central India east, in the Punjab and round the north of the Bay.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 21st. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.14	36.04	64.85	53.28
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	36.90	73.15	62.19
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.00	33.43	71.65	58.35
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	37.27	75.39	63.89
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.628 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 "
Dew Point.....	77.4 "
Relative humidity of air.....	0.870 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84 0 "
Minimum ..... do.	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,ESE,SE,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	138 miles.
Fall of Rain	0 42 Inches.
Total fall during month	3.95 "
Do. do. year	38.94 " "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug.	2 " "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	22	m 1 35	26 6	22	m 7 19	18 2
		40a	26 11		47a	17 1
Thur	23	m 2 10	26 2	23	m 7 50	18 11
		2 8a	26 5		8 18a	17 3
Fri.	24	m 2 52	25 8	24	m 8 24	19 10
		40a	25 10		55a	17 6
Sat.	25	m 3 43	25 2	25	m 9 5	20 9
		18a	25 2		9 43a	17 9
Sun.	26	m 4 47	24 9	26	m 10 14	21 8
		9a	25 7		50a	18 0
Mon	27	m 6 5	24 8	27		
		33a	24 2		0 25a	21 11
Tues	28	m 7 36	25 3	28	m 0 23	17 11
		6a	24 5		2 2a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 22 (Wednesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 4m.
" 23 (Thursday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 4m.
" 24 (Friday)	6h. 23m.	7h 3m
" 25 (Saturday)	6h. 23m.	7h. 3m.
" 26 (Sunday)	6h 23m.	7h. 2m.
" 27 (Monday)	6h 23m.	7h. 1m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	6h. 23m.	7h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h 51.0m. p.m.; First quarter: 26d. 0h. 35.2m. a.m. Full Moon Septe2ber 1d. 5h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 9d. 0h. 35mm. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd August, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 0.63in., Ambala 1.27in., and Delhi 0.33in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.18 in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 1.08in., Ajmer 2.23in., Jaipur 0.82in., Kotah 0.54in. and Mount Abu 1.14in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Indore has had 0.21in., Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area; Saugor has had 1.18in., Khandwa 1.15in., Akola 2.03in., Amraoti 0.59in., Nagpur 1.09in., and Chanda 1.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 2.40in., Ratnagiri 0.74in., Mormugao 2.06in. and Karwar 1.90in. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon and Poona have had 0.13in. each, Ahmednagar 2.52in., Sholapur 0.64in., Aurangabad 0.25in. and Nizamabad 2.37in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues very vigorous. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad the reporting area in the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts, Rajputana and the east Punjab and local in Central India West and the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, while some showers have occurred in the United Provinces and south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and north Hyderabad, local rain over the rest of the Deccan and in Central India West, the United Provinces and the north and the east Punjab and some showers on the north Coromandel coast. A few showers may occur also in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of August, 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (21st Aug.)	106.5	85.6	75	0	0	—0.01
Jask	91.5	78.0	81	0	0	—0.06
Do. (22nd Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st Aug.)	85 5	77.5	55	0	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	88.0	76.4	87	26.76		+9.84
Lahore	92.7	80 5	83	11.44		+0.05
Hissar	97.6	78 2	9.0	0.93	7.62	+5.66
Ambala	92.9	74.3	93	1.27	22.94		
Delhi	92 8	76.4	99	0 33	17.96	+0.90
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89 8	80.4	86	..	25.76	+8.22
Mainpuri	89 5	79.1	89	0.04	23.46	—0.76
Jhansi	91.0	76.8	91	0.18	29.6	+4.18
Banaras	87.0	76.3	93	0.01	30 6	+8.34
Allahabad	85.0	79.7	89	—	25.48	+0.13
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	102.7	86.2	76	..	5.05	+2.92
Karachi	87.9	78.3	91	0.0	1.71	—3.82
Ajmer	87.0	74.0	92	2.32	23.57	+14.26
Jaipore	90.3	76.4	86	0.22	28.05	+12.40
Kotah	91.4	77.2	90	0.54	34.10	+16.29
Mount Abu	75.4	66.4	98	1.14	69.14	+25.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	92 0	74 1	75	..	10.04	—0.74
Jowarbo	85.6	75.7	85	—	4.8	—6.19
Veraval	88.9	79.4	89	—	19.64	+0.29
Rajkot	91.4	75.2	89	..	24.47	+3.73
Khawasgar Pass	92.2	77.6	91	..	12.86	—4.84
Surat	87.5	78.9	83	0.0	27.11	—4.22
Ahmedabad	93.2	76 0	85	..	21 84	—1.85
Deesa	86.0	77.8	91	0.08	30.90	+3.29
Baroach	85 9	74.6	92	0.32	38.90	+20.01
Indore	86 8	74.9	98	0.2	20.59	—0 40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86 3	75.8	87	..	37 11	—1.27
Saugor	87 0	72.0	94	1.15	37.71	+1.98
Moel-Zawbad	88.9	73.4	93	..	32 00	+4.07
Khandwa	90 4	1 9	93	1.15	16.76	—1.97
Akola	95 3	70 8	83	2.03	19.15	—5.11
Amraoti	94.3	71.7	89	0.59	12.21	—6.60
Nagpur	91.4	72.9	94	1.09	24.26	+9.61
Chanda	92.3	75.0	91	1.1	32.66	—1.18
Raipur	87.8	76.5	84	0.07	43.67	+11.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	76.5	94	0.40	38 44	—15.80
Ratnagiri	82 7	76.9	86	0.74	64 27	—14 29
Marmugao	78.8	74 2	95	2 06	62.82	—11.34
Karwar	80.1	74.0	92	1 90	66.88	—5.54
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.7	73.5	83	0.13	2 13	—9 42
Ahmednagar	87.0	69.0	95	2.52	7 93	—2 39
Poona	88 2	72.4	90	0.13	7.13	—7.82
Sholapur	89 3	72.1	89	0.64	7.96	—4.4.
Bijapur	87.0	71.7	89	0.04	9.11	+1.67
Belgaum	79.9	68.1	93	0.06	19.78	—12.16
Aurangabad	87.3	71 8	94	0.25	18.61	—2 39
Nizamabad (Indor).	91.1	72.6	95	2.37	27.82	+5.16
Hyderabad	88.2	74.0	93	—	14.00	—1.30
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	80 3	73 6	88	1.47	103 41	+11 55
Calicut	79.4	74 1	93	0.14	56 50	—21.34
Cochin	84 3	73.7	87	0.37	59.42	—5.30
Colombo	83 5	76.9	86	0.04	8.84	—6.40
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.7	79.1	89	..	20.14	+4.24
Bellary	90.5	73 0	79	0 33	8 9	+3.40
Cuddapah	92 8	77 6	77	0.04	17.28	—1 05
Madras	92 5	75.4	91	1.49	13.42	+4.14
Bangalore	79	3 66.8	86	0.07	11.08	+0 21
Coimbatore	88	6 70.0	80		2.7	—1.05
Trichinopoly	91.3	76.1	73	0.04	10.86	+5.72
Negapatam	90	9 76.9	84	..	3.54	—2 46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd August, 1917, was 29.860 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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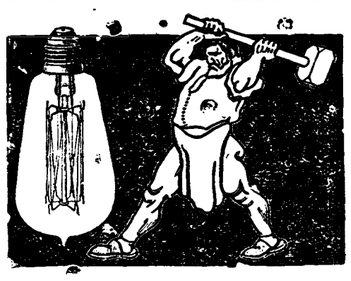

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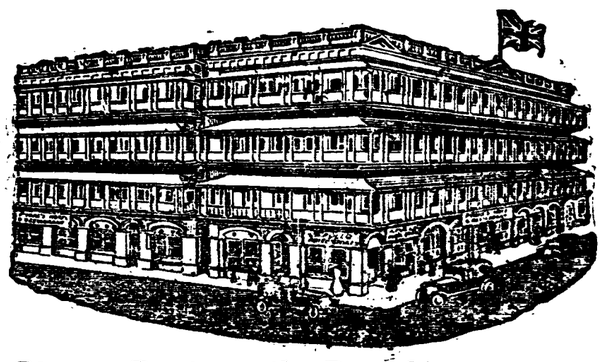

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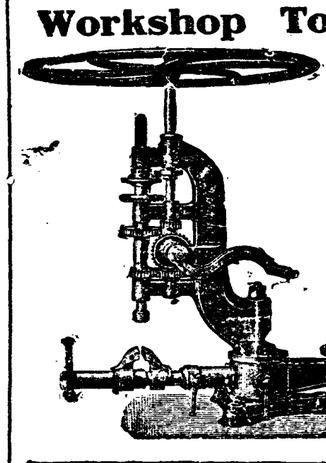

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